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THE FLYING "APSARA"

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Artist—M. A. Siddiki.
(See Back Cover)

I SAW KERALA STARVING!

— *See Page 3*

The system by which cheques are cleared seems at first sight extremely complicated, but in practice it is simple and efficient. This picture shows a representative of one of the great banks completing the settlement of cheques exchanged during the day. The settlement is made by transfer of funds to or from the accounts of the banks at the Bank of England, after the figures have been certified by the London Clearing House inspectors.

Since the war, the London Clearing House has introduced a novel innovation by which all cheques are photographed on microfilm before being cleared. This photograph shows cheques being fed into the photographing machines at the rate of four to five thousand an hour before being despatched to the branches of the bank on which they are drawn. The girl in the background is seen recharging the camera with film.
Some 20,000 feet (696 metres) of film are used daily, and then stored in a safe place, so that if the cheques should be destroyed, a permanent record of the transaction is always available.

CASHING A CHEQUE

By NORMAN CRUMP,
Financial Editor of the "Sunday Times"

In a single year approximately 450,000,000 cheques are handled by the British banks, and the total sum of money represented by them is about £50,000,000,000. My object is to give a brief description of the clearing system whereby each of these 450,000,000 cheques passes from the bank where it is paid in to the bank on which it is drawn.

Great Britain operates a branch banking system. Most of the banking of the country is carried on by the "big five", namely, Barclays, Midland, Westminster, Lloyds and National Provincial. Each of these banks operates hundreds of branches scattered up and down the country.

There are also three Lancashire banks:—Martins, District and Williams Deacons. These also operate branches, mainly but not entirely, in the great industrial county of Lancashire.

Three more British banks may be mentioned. These are two famous London banks, Coutts; and Glyn Mills; and the National Bank, operating partly in England and partly in Ireland.

The above eleven banks are members of the London Clearing House.

To complete the picture, there are the Bank of England; the Scotch and Irish banks, each operating numerous branches; the big London merchant banking, accepting and finance houses; and the British offices of Dominion and foreign banks. The Bank of England of course stands by itself. All these other banks employ one or more members of the London Clearing House to act as their agents.

This is in broad terms the banking "set-up" of the United Kingdom. It forms the essential background to the system by which cheques are cleared.

Clearing System

At every branch bank throughout the country cheques are continually being paid in. Each customer hands in with his cheques a paying-in slip, upon which he lists the cheques. This paying-in slip is at once detached from the cheques, entered in a "day book" for accounting purposes, and finally posted in the ledger to the credit of the customer's account.

Meanwhile the cheques are sorted and listed, according to the way in which they are to be cleared. After sorting, they are made up in bundles To each bundle is attached a list of the cheques which it contains. These lists are known as "charges."

Cheque drawn upon other branches of the same bank are sorted into separate bundles. These are dealt with by the bank's internal clearing system. In some places, cheques drawn upon the branches of other banks situated in the same village or town are cleared locally. In such cases, each of the various banks in the town or village takes it in turn to "act as host" and to hold a local clearing. Each bank sends a representative to this meeting, who takes with him his bundle of cheques. The cheques are interchanged, and if at the end one bank is in debt to another on balance, the debt is settled in cash if small, or, if large, by a draft on the debtor bank's Head Office.

Most of the cheques, however, pass through the London Clearing House, which is the clearing centre for the whole country. In normal times it is divided into three sections:—Town; (includes branches within ten minutes' walk of the Clearing House), Metropolitan (includes branches within thirty minutes' journey of the Clearing House): and Country (all other branches, scattered all over the country).

When a branch bank is making up its bundles and charges for clearing through London it makes three separate bundles for each of the other ten members of the clearing house—one for Town, one for Metropolitan and one for Country cheques. The determining factor is the location of the branch on which the cheque is drawn, and, to facilitate sorting, every cheque has the letter T, M or C printed on its left-hand bottom corner.

Interchange Of Cheques

All these bundles go first to Head Office (together with the bundles of cheques for internal clearing). They are then taken by runners to the bank's represenattives at the Bankers' Clearing House. There, in each separate section, Town, Metropolitan and Country, the bundles of cheques are interchanged with the representatives of the other banks. Each bank has two sets of representatives at the Clearing House, namely, Outclearers who hand over cheques paid in to their branches; and In-clearers who receive cheques drawn on their branches.

The banks' representatives immediately send the cheques back to the In-clearing Department at the head office, where they are re-sorted into new bundles, one for each of the banks' branches. These are posted to the country branches or else delivered by messenger. They are at once examined at the branch, and if in order are debited to the customer's account. If they are not in order, the cheques are returned up unpaid direct to the branch where they were paid in, so that the customer's account can be corrected, and the customer himelf informed. To facilitate this, each cheque when paid in has the name of the paying-in branch stamped on it.

Meanwhile what is happening at the London Clearing House? At the end of the day's clearing some banks will still owe money on balance, while others will find themselves short. These accounts are settled by direct payments between each bank and the Clearing House.

If the bank has received a greater value of cheques than it has paid out, it automatically makes a payment to cover the difference to the Clearing House and vice-versa. These payments are made by drafts on the accounts kept at the Bank of England by all the banks, and the Clearing House itself. This method of settlement eliminates the need for a multitude of cross-payments between the various banks.

The permanent staff of the London Clearing House consists of three inspectors only. All the work is

(Continued on Page 19)

Banks' staffs sorting parcels of cheques before the latter are despatched by mailbag by the Government Post Office to bank branches throughout the country.

This picture shows cheques of the Westminster Bank being sorted at the London Clearing House. All the cheques are sorted so that all those drawn on each branch are brought together, and returned to the branch for debiting to the customers' accounts.

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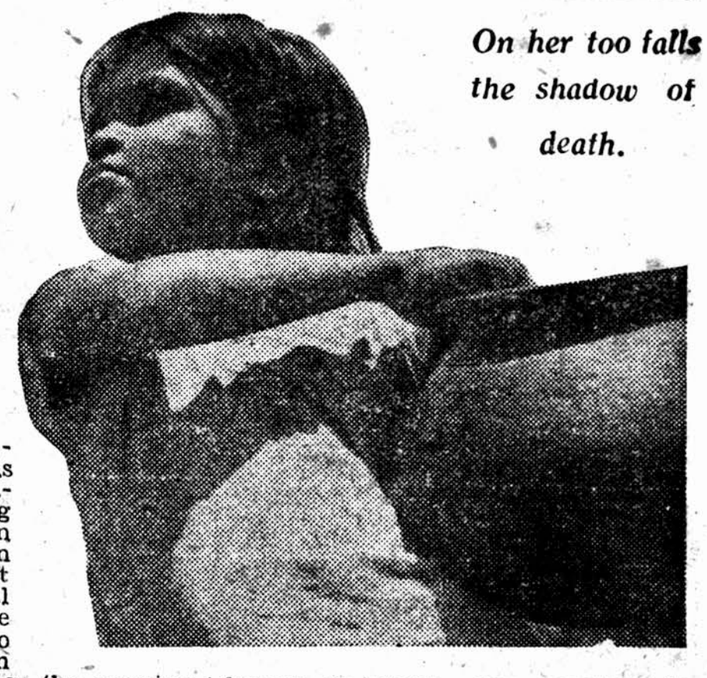
I SAW KERALA STARVING!



On her too falls the shadow of death.

After Bengal—the Shadow of Death now falls over the fair land on the west coast!

By SUNIL JANAH

When one enters the west coast from the bleak tracts of central India, one suddenly finds oneself surrounded by green. It is so much like Bengal except that the monotony of leafy plains is relieved here by small bare hills and the sea sometimes surging up beyond cocoanuts palms and bananas and sparkling sands.

In the sun-hazed amplitude it is difficult to think of famine. In the village roads going through paddy fields and neat little cottage yards I shamefacedly asked about destitutes. I did not find any desttitutes in the beginning. It was relieving. No one likes to photograph the misery of his people and it is a shame so many of them have to be called destitutes when only a year before they were honest peasants feeding others more than they did themselves.

When 'Control' Means Death!

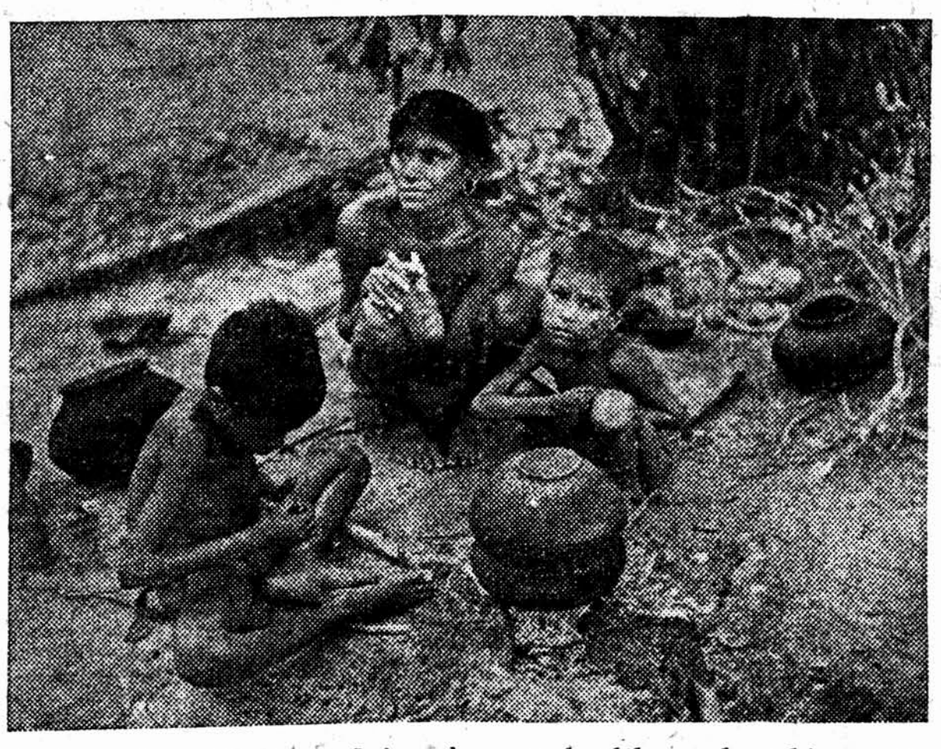
I was told Malabar was a deficit district although it is hard to believe that from what it looks like. It had to import 22,000 tons of rice every month, of course giving cocoanuts and bananas plentifully in exchange. By the end of 1942 the Government had fixed the quantity to be 11,000 tons. Rice coming through normal trade channels became scarce and people were getting not even 1/4 of a lb. of it per day. This year the Government raised the quota to 15,000 tons but it was only on paper for shortage of wagons did not permit actual import The people get hardly 1/6 of a lb. per day when the minimum they can live on is 1/2 a lb.

I was told this while we were on our way to a fishermen's village on the sea. I found it verified there. More than a thousand people had died of cholera in this village, Mangalam, during acute food shortage last year. On the shore we found lines of upturned fishing boats lying idle. The men are not strong enough to take them out into the open sea and now the heat keeps the fish away in deep waters. An old fisherman said he had gone out to buy rice the day before but could get only 1/3 of a seer for the 8 annas he had. The control price is 4 annas a seer. They have a bad feeling against control. When anything is not to be had in the market it is usually because it has gone under control. That sugar is controlled means for them that they cannot have sugar. When anybody dies they say he's gone 'control!'.....

Walking through the villages I noticed few men in the fields anywhere. Only women were there, breaking up the soil with their long mallets. "The men have gone away", C. Unniraja from the *Deshabhimani* who was my guide, told me. "They have gone for military construction work in Assam and many have joined the army." Life has been so hard here for the last one year they got rid of their prejudices against the army and that was the only way open to them to live. I photographed some of the women and a little boy who was there trying to manage two big buffaloes yoked to a plough.

The only man there was an old Muslim peasant who looked amused by what we were doing.. "Come on," he shouted at the younger women, "you'll find husband"... "You alone will do for all of us," they replied gravely and then started laughing. They looked pale and most of them were Muslims wearing their thin long-sleeved jackets which partly hid how piteously emaciated they were.

Throughout Malabar I found poor health and scabies and the resistance is so low when epidemic start whole villages die out. Years of undernourishment and one year of acute food shortage have caused this. In the course of this one year *Tapioca* roots have become the staple food of the poor. Rice is under "control" and even in the rationed areas people don't have money enough to buy their meagre rations. Their capacity to earn has fallen with their health and the cost of living going up with the war has not brought correspondingly higher wages to the worker and the agricultural labourer and the increase in the price of food grains has only profited the middleman. Only about half of the rationed rice goes where it should and the rest swells the black-market.



"Throughout Malabar I found poor health and scabies....years of under-nourishment....."

Collective Farming

In the two states, Cochin and Travancore, conditions are worse. In spite of thorough rationing the problems remain the same. Epidemics are still raging and in Cochin town alone there have been 700 deaths in recent months. No official statistics are given. We were not permitted to photograph cases in the hospital or to enter the premises even. In the hilly interiors of Pariyaram, near the Ghats, smallpox deaths have occurred in almost every home.

In Pariyaram the Kishen Sangham had started two collective farms on the hill-slopes that are now being deforested for supplying fire-wood for the army. The Cochin Government's 'Grow More Food' scheme on certain other hill-slopes had given poor returns. They planted tapioca where rice should have been grown and sowed paddy on soil fit only for tapioca. Not all the plots under the scheme were cultivated although labour was not scarce and capital was invested generously.

The Kishan Sangham had no funds and faced opposition from the Government from the very begining. But I found there on the hills a little hut being built and thatched with coconut leaves by the peasants themselves.—bearing an enormous festoon on which was written in English and in Malayalam. "The Kormala Collective Farm Co-operative Ltd." Large patches of the hill lay completely bare, weeded and cleared and the stumps of the trees and piled chips of wood and dry leaves set fire to, crackling and smoking all around. The heat breaks up the tough soil I was told, and then even without tilling it will be possible to sow.

A mile farther up there was another farm "Anamala". They pronounce it with a very long 'A', A-anamala. It means Elephant hill. Fifty peasant women with their axes and shovels worked at clearing up the thick thorny bushes covering up the whole place. They were Christians and some of them wore small copper crosses on their jackets. We ate 'Kanji' (boiled rice with water in it) and boiled jack-fruits with them and started off. That is the peasant's food Hardly anything else is available to them and the rice too they get only once in a while. In peasant homes we were given tapioca porridge, baked cashewnuts and black tea. In the shops one finds only fried jackfruits I munched, after hours of hungry tramping in the sun.

"Illa"!

At Cochin too food was difficult to get. We got down from the bus and went into every restaurant that came in our way. But nothing could be had anywhere. Wherever we went the shop-keeper shook his head and announced, "Illa"! "Itli"? "Illa". "Dosai?" "Illa." "Coffee?" "Illa." Everything was "Illa." They get rationed supplies very much below their needs and can run their shops only for a few hours in the day. We crossed over to Ernakulam and it was the same there too. It was in the noon that we could at last get a good round Malayali meal

The backwaters which have made Cochin one of the finest harbours in India extend to Alleppey and much farther south and go up the west coast northwards too opening out into the sea at places. Ths coastal regions outlying this are sandy and grow very little, rice but cocoanuts are abundant. The poorest section of the people live by beating cocoanut husks into fibre for the coir factories. We took a boat to Alleppey through the picturesque backwaters. It is the centre of the coir industry.

Alleppey is a 'Red' town with every section of its working class organised,—coir workers, seamen, boatmen, bidi, oilmill, rickshaw, municipal, and railway workers. The coir workers are in an overwhelming majority and 17,000 of them are members of the union. The outbreak of the war had made export facilities so scarce that the coir industry had virtually collapsed. Since then famine conditions have become stationary in all the coir areas. It is now in its fifth year. In Alleppey I saw cases of destitution as ghastly as I've seen in Bengal and Orissa but the relief measures wherever I found any were merely symbolic.

In Shertalli, several miles north of Alleppey almost one man in every ten I came across looked a leper with horrible sores of untreated scabies. The S.N.D.P. Relief Centre in Kuthiabhode post keeps a record of the number of cases it gives medical relief to. I counted the new cases per day and the number was 37 to 40 on the average. It included dropsy and nutritional diarrhoea cases but the majority were scabies. The Shertalli Relief Committee formed by the Youth Christian Council of Action had opened four relief centres as early as in November 1941 and had given noon meals to 6,000 children every day for several months and till the middle of 1942 run 17 infant noon-feeding centres. We got the figures from one of their present centre we visited.

Hungry children in their T cloths was the commonest sight we saw in all the relief centres in Travancore. They sat huddled up looking blankly at the kitchen and except for their small bodies looked hardly children at all with the horrible suffering they had gone through. But among them, hopelessly out of place, I found a sweet looking girl of four, chubby, her hair in a mess and covering half her face, coming with a large pot of 'Kanji' and eying the scene in a lost goodnatured way. She did not of course know where her

(Continued on page 15)

"Hungry children . . . . . commonest sight"!

MURDER, UNLIMITED!

The 'Who-Dun-It' Crime Stories Are Same Through The Ages

By DESMUND MACARTHY

Last year I remember mentioning the popular crime stories of a French writer, Simenon, which were being translated, and well translated, for Messrs. Routledge. Well, another translation has just appeared called 'On the Danger Line.' Simenon began by writing detective stories. He invented a detective, Maigret, who has won a notable place among the detectives of fiction and seven of the stories in which Maigret displays the ingenuity which ranks him high among such popular favourites have now been translated. I won't give you titles because the name Maigret figures in all. So if you come across a novel called 'Maigret Sits It Out or Maigret To The Rescue' you will know you can rely on some hours of delicious perplexity, crowned with the satisfaction of an unexpected solution.

I am not a detective fan myself, though I make an exception in favour of that dear old simpleton Sherlock Holmes; it is the details and setting of detective stories which fascinate me. I read Doyle for the sake of Watson and Baker Street. The solution usually only produces in me a state of mind which may be conveyed by saying: 'Oh! so 'that' was the explanation. Well, how ingenious and how improbable.' So you see, I'm not a detective fan. Indeed, though I often begin, I seldom finish a detective story; I've had my fun long before the end. Yet the Maigret stories carry me along. They are vivid, and then they are also rapid—quick as the movies.

Insight Into Criminal Types

But Simenon is a novelist as well as a constructor of puzzles, and his insight into criminal types, into the moods and conditions in which men and women commit crimes, is most remarkable. And after making a name and money with Maigret, he turned in that direction, writing realistic stories of fear and suspense in which the reader has the slightly morbid but nevertheless curiously exiciting experience of living inside the consciousness of one of society's outlaws, inside someone who is either congenitally a criminal through an egotism which borders on insanity, or has been driven into becoming one through some fatal previous step. The last 'On the Danger Line, is a story of this kind, so is "The Man Who Watched the Trains Go By', so is 'Escape in Vain', and provided you share my liking for occasionally studying inhuman humanity, they won't disappoint you.

But to go back to the detective story, the 'who-dun-it' story, as the Americans call it. Life seldom writes a good plot—they have to be made up. Yet, I came across a real mystery story once which has as good a plot as an author can concoct. It is recorded in the criminal trials of the eighteenth century, and on the chance that it will interest you I will now re-tell it. Of course, if Holmes or Maigret or Lord Peter Wimsey or any of the fiction detectives had been on the sort, a half-innocent man would never have been hanged, as in fact he was. But I'm anticipating; here is the story:—

Jonathan Bradford kept an inn in Oxfordshire, on the London road to Oxford, in the year 1736. He was a man of good reputation and trustworthy in business. Now it happened that in the summer of that year a Mr. Hayes, a gentleman of some fortune being on his way to Oxford put up at Bradford's for the night, where he found two other travellers already arrived, in whose company he presently supped. The trio were congenial; and whether owing to the wine they had drunk together or to some natural incautioness in Mr. Hayes himself, before they parted and went upstairs the two strangers were in possession of a piece of information such as no traveller should readily impart—Mr. Hayes had confided to them that he carried on him an embarrassingly large sum of money.

'The two gentlemen retired to a two-bedded room, and, as was not unusual in those days, left a candle burning on the chimney corner. Mr. Hayes had preceded them to the adjoining room. Some hours after they had been in bed one of the two companions, being awake, thought he heard a deep groan, and this being repeated he awakened his friend. While they listened together the groans increased in vehemence as though proceeding from a dying man.

'They then both rose and softly opened the door: the sounds were issuing from the next room, and the door being ajar a bar of faint light lay across the dark passage. A few creeping footsteps brought them to it, and on cautiously entering the room the sight that met their eyes transfixed them with horror.

'There on the bed lay someone soaked in blood, while over him stood a man with a lantern in one hand and a knife in the other, who seemed as petrified as themselves—and well he might! The next moment they had recognised in the victim on the bed their spper companion, and the man who stood over him was the innkeeper. They instantly dashed at Badford nad disarmed him. He seemed quite dazed and while they twisted his arms behind his back, he murmured that he was innocent. Presently the clamour of their indignant voices brought some of the servants huddling to the door and, turning to the company, Bradford now loudly denied the crime. He asserted that he had entered the room with the same intentions as the two gentlemen; for that hearing a noise followed by groans, he, too, had got out of bed, struck a light, armed himself with a knife for his own defence and had that minute reached the room when they found him.

'These assertions, however, availed him little; he was kept bound and under guard till morning, when he was taken before a neighbouring justice of the peace. There Bradford still asserted his innocence, but appearances were so strong against him that the justice did not refrain from saying: "Mr. Bradford, either you or I myself committed this murder." The extraordinary event was the conversation of the whole county and in every kind of company Bradford was tried and condemned over and over again.

'In the midst of all this predetermination the assizes came on at Oxford; Bradford was brought to trial and pleaded not guilty. His defence was the same as that he had uttered in the presence of the corpse and of those who had surprised him: he had heard a noise; he suspected some villainy; he struck a light; he had snatched a knife (the only weapon near him) to defend himself; and the terror he had exhibited when the two gentlemen rushed into the room was the effect of having just been confronted himself with the horrible sight upon the bed.

Behaved Like A Guilty Man

'But the evidence of the two gentlemen was too strong for such a plea. They swore to finding Mr. Hayes murdered in his bed; Bradford at his side with a light and a knife; that the knife and the hand which held it were bloody; that he had behaved like a guilty man caught in the act, and that a minute before they had heard the groans of the victim. Circumstantial evidence was too strong; the jury, without leaving the box, brought in the prisoner guilty. Bradford was hanged shortly afterwards, still declaring that he was not the murderer, nor privy to the murder of Mr. Haves, but he died disbelieved by all.

'Yet his assertions were not untrue! The murder was committeed by Mr. Hayes' valet, who, eighteen months after the execution of Bradford, confessed on his death-bed that he had stabbed his master. He had rifled his master's pocket, taken his gold watch and snuff-box, and escaped, only two or three seconds before Bradford reached the bedroom door. But Bradford, though innocent and not privy to the murder was a murderer in intention. He had overheard what Mr. Hayes had said at supper, and he had left his own bed with the same object as the valet. When he crept to the bedside and raised his lantern to see where to strike he could hardly believe his eyes, and stripping back the clothes to make sure that he was not under a delusion he let fall his knife, in recovering which his own hand became smeared with blood. All this Bradford acknowledged to the chaplain who attended him after his sentence.'

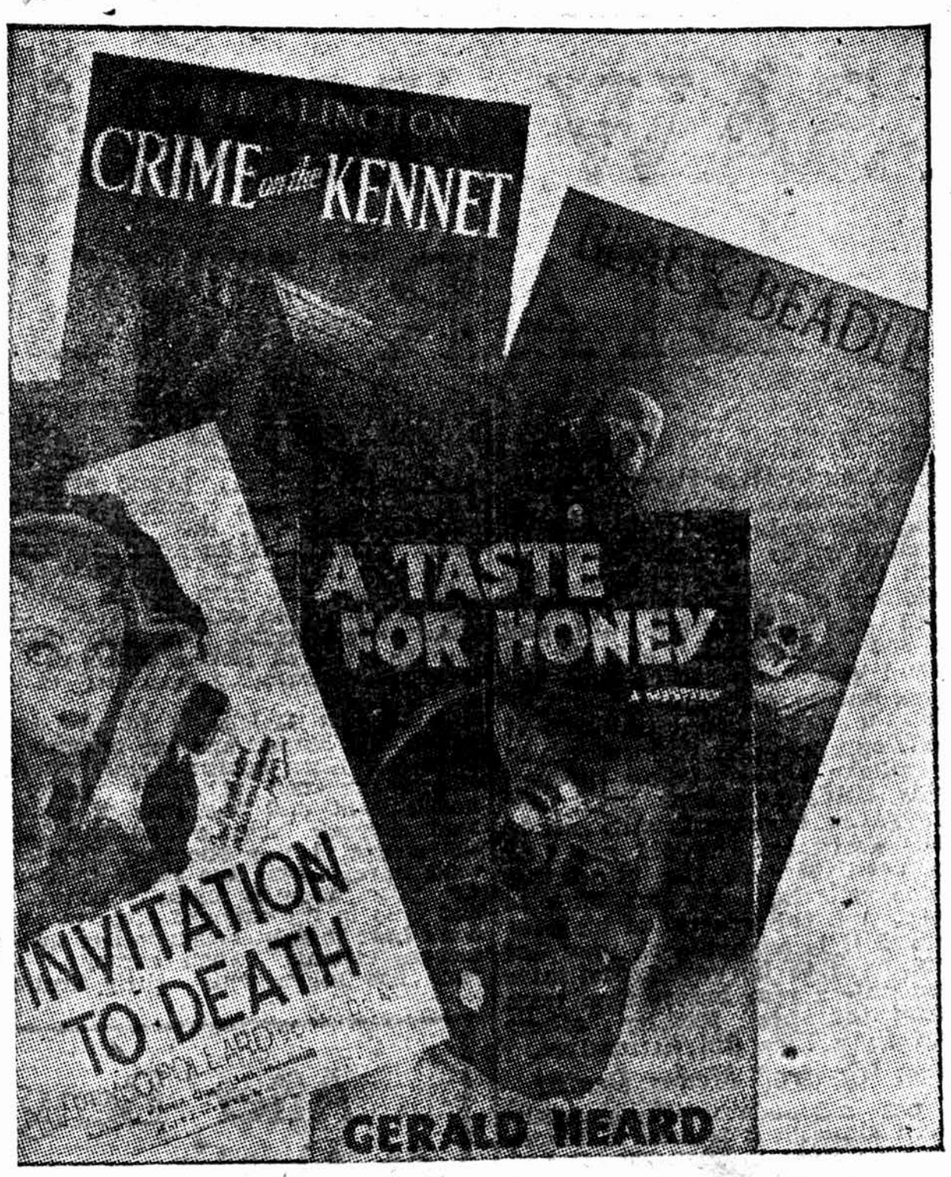
The case against Bradford was certainly very strong, but there had been one point in his favour. The murdered man had been robbed; his money, his watch, his snuff-box (which in all probability he had used after supper in the presence of the other two travellers) had disappeared. They were not found on Bradford, who had been pinioned before he left the room. Therefore Bradford, supposing him to be guilty, must have had an accomplice who had escaped with them. Who then was the accomplice? Had the necessity of his having had an accomplice occurred to the two travellers and this question arisen in their minds, instant search would have in all probability brought the guilt of the valet to light; and once it was established that another man had also been in the room, Bradford's story would have gained at once in plausibility.

But even then, would Bradford have escaped? I wonder if any barrister feels confident that even today he could have got him off. If the possession of the spoils of murder were sufficient to incriminate the one, would not the circumstances in which the other was surprised, be sufficient to involve him also? I should not like to serve on the jury which had to try such a case.

Same Situation Again!

About a hundred years later Balzac wrote a short story called if my fallible memory does not deceive me, 'The Red Room', with exactly the same situation in it. The Bradford case was, of course, the sort of story which travels readily from mouth to mouth and even from generation to generation. And talking of stories being repeated down the ages, I was amused the other day at coming across, in the middle ages, the ancestor of all those stories about an inn-keeper who murdered travellers by putting them in a four-poster, the tester ceiling of which slid down in the night and smothered them. Only in this medieval traveller's tale the bed was over a trap door which when unbolted in the night let the victim fall into a tank.

Conrad was the last writer to rewrite this old story in fiction. You'll find it in a volume called 'Twixt Sea and Land.' I can't say it is one of Conrad's best. By the way, I wonder if any of you share my love of another short story by Conrad, 'The Smile of Fortune', about the Captain of a small trading steamer in the West Indies who is persuaded much against his will to speculate in a cargo of potatoes, by a Dutch ship's-chandler who wants him to marry his daughter. It contains a sentence I sometimes quote to myself when in very low spirits: 'The further we go the more certain we become that everything in life is short common and empty.' When I've said that somehow I feel a little better. Once I quoted it to Mr. Asquith after his fall and after he had been particularly ungratefully treated by one of his ex-colleagues. I thought it might, perhaps, also bring him relief. But he only grunted. 'Short!'



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These Men, Thy Brothers!

Dr. Ghurye Places Problem Of So-Called Aborigines In Proper Perspective

By G. N. ACHARYA.

There are 30 million Indians who are classed as aborigines. Sometimes you find photographs of them and elaborate descriptions of their curious customs and seemingly barbaric manners reproduced in Anglo-Indian journals for the delectation of their superior and sophisticated readers. But they are the flesh of your flesh. They are an integral part of India. Reviewing Dr. Ghurye's book, G. N. Acharya points out how their problem is but a part of the vaster problem of the poor oppressed, enslaved millions of India.

FROM the Aravali hills in the west, through the Vindhyas, the Satpuras, the Mahadev hills, the Maikal range and through Chota Nagpur to the Rajmahal hills including the plains and plateaus contiguous to them, in remote and inaccessible regions, live about one crore and fifty lakhs of people belonging to various tribes such as the Gond, Santal, Bhil, Oraon, Kond, Munda, Bhuiya, Ho, Savara, Kol, Korku, Paharia and Baiga. In the mountains of Assam reside other tribal people, the Nagas, Garo, Kachari, Khasi, Mikir and Lushai. And far away down in the South from the Cardamom hills of the Nilgiris, through the forests of Eastern Mysore and over the Nallamallai hills are to be found the Toda, Kurumbar, Kanikar, Irular and Yanadi.

These tribal people are roughly and vaguely called the Aborigines of India, and they present a problem which, except perhaps for its political aspect, has not received the attention which it deserves. Dr. J. H. Hutton, the Commissioner of the 1931 census reckoned the "primitive Tribes" of India at two crores and 24 lakhs. In 1939, Dr. D. N. Majumdar put the estimate as high as 30 millions.

The Most Oppressed

These so-called aboriginal races of India are potentially one of the most vital parts of the Indian population and yet the most oppressed. The Government with its restrictive Revenue and Excise laws has cut into the primeval freedom of the aborigine. The British system of centralised administration has contributed, directly or indirectly, to the break-up of tribal solidarity. Lower down in the scale of those who have contributed either to oppress or to complicate the problem of the aborigine are the landlords, moneylenders, petty officials, liquor contractors, missionaries thirsting for souls to save, reformers bitten with the "uplift" bug and anthropologists of every sort!

The British Government and Parliament profess to have taken upon themselves the duty of "protecting" the aborigines from their neighbours from the plains. For this purpose they have from time to time adopted various constitutional devices, to keep the area inhabited by the aborigines in a separate water-tight compartment. The latest of this series of expedients was the constitution or reconstitution of eight Totally Excluded and 28 Partially Excluded areas, having in all about a population of 15 millions. (Not all the people in these areas are aborigines. When Section 52 and 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, which provide for the reservation of certain predominantly aboriginal areas from the operation of the Provincial Legislatures were under discussion in Parliament, Winston Churchill remarked that he "should not have objected to the entire scope of the great Indian peninsula under the excluded areas."

The Tory Protectors

And the tories have not forgotten the aborigines even in war time. A Reuter message from London, dated February 2, 1944 reads as follows:

> Sir Robert Reid, a former Governor of Assam and Acting Governor of Bengal, in a lecture to the Royal Society of Arts to-day said that it would be better if the hill tribes were excluded from any future constitution for India. Pointing out that they are very primitive peoples looking to the British Government for protection and that "it would spell disaster for them" if they were allowed to be involved in Indian politics Sir Robert Reid said: "My own view runs in the direction of setting up some sort of territory entirely separate from India and possibly some of those of Burma."

Long before this spectre of a new Pakistan was raised, the Indian National Congress had clearly formulated its own view of all such expedients. The Faizpur session of the Congress (December 1936) adopted a resolution condemning the device as "yet another attempt to divide the people of India into different groups with unjustifiable and discriminatory treatment and to obstruct the growth of uniform democratic institutions in the country." The resolution further expressed the opinion "that the separation of these Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas is intended to leave a larger control of the mineral and forest wealth in those areas and keep the inhabitants of those areas apart from the rest of India for their easier exploitation and suppression." The Congress held "that the same level of democratic and self-governing institutions should be applicable to all parts of India without any distinction."

They Need Bread

Nor does Congress opinion merely stop at the political aspect of the question. What may roughly be characterised as the Nationalist view of the future of the aborigines is stated by Mr. Z. A. Ahmed. (Excluded Areas under the New Constitution, published on behalf of the Political and Economic Department of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1937) Condemning the attempt to keep the aborigines in a state of sub-human existence, Dr. Ahmed asserts that their natural and inalienable rights to be treated as human beings must be vindicated and fought for by the rest of their countrymen. "They needs bread, education, justice and peace. The entire country needs these. But they are more downtrodden, more oppressed, more speechless. This fight must, therefore, become the special concern of all those forces who are struggling against Imperialism for the complete political and economic emancipation of India."

Side by side with this political controversy, there has been going on what may be called a social or sociological controversy about the aborigines. Isolation or Assimilation?—that has been the central issue of this controversy. Mr. A. R. Thakkar, one of the foremost social workers of India, whose notable work for the welfare of the Bhils is well-known, is the chief advocate of the theory of assimilation. In his R. R. Kale Memorial lecture (1941) 'The problem of the Aborigines in India', he has clearly stated his position. "The aborigines", he said, "should form part of the civilized communities of our country not for the purpose of swelling the figures of the followers of this religion or that, but to share with the advanced communities the privileges and duties on equal terms in the general social and political life of the country. Separation and isolationism seem to be dangerous theories, and they strike at the root of national solidarity."

Elwin's Theory

The isolationist position has been preached, among others, by Mr. Verrier Elwin. The appeal of his romantic personality, his record of selfless labour, his undoubted powers of eloquence and above all his campaign against the missionaries, have gained for his view, a high degree of popular acceptance in recent years. He has set out the startling proposition that "there is no possibility in India and the world as things are to-day of substituting civilization for primitiveness. The only alternative to primitiveness is decadence." (The Aborigines by Verrier Elwin. Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs 14). He has therefore propagated in his book "Loss of Nerve" and elsewhere the idea of a "National Park" in which the aboriginals will continue to live in splendid isolation from the rest of the "civilised" world.

Mr. Elwin claimed to speak with the authority of science and it was difficult to meet his arguments. But I had always felt in my bones (and there are others like me) that he could not be completely tight. And now Dr. G. S. Ghurye has put forward the case for assimilation, backed by almost overwhelming evidence in his book "The Aborigines—'So-called'—And their Future," published by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. (Price Rs. 8).

No More Useful

Dr. Ghurye is reckoned as one of the foremost sociologists in India. He is neither a puritanical, khadi clad reformer trying "very hard to make the aboriginal good" (Elwin), nor a long-haired, blue-eyed, escapist, running away from a too highly materialistic civilisation. He is a cold-blooded, scientific-minded "arm-chair" professor. His method of exposition is not a rationalisation of one's temperamental predilections, but that of a scientist objectively piling up facts and evidence and indicating their inevitable conclusions. At the end of an exhaustive survey of the dealings of the British Parliament with the problem, Dr. Ghurye says: "While a close study of the history of the treatment of the so-called aborigines thus leads one to the conclusion that the device of a Scheduled District or a Backward Tract has survived its utility rather too long, even a cursory peep into the history of the exploitation of the natural resources of the region under survey and of employment of some of these people in the process, creates a presumption that all that was being done was not necessarily in the sole interests of the people or even of the general community." It is not surprising, therefore to find Dr. Ghurye condemning in Toto all constitutional devices ostensibly intended for the protection of the aborigines. His verdict is worth quoting. "The special expedient for the protection of the so-called aborigines, having so little to recommend it for its direct contribution to their present welfare and future progress, has the further disadvantage of antagonizing the non-aborigines with whom their welfare is intimately bound up. It is these people, or at least some of them, with whom their social and economic intercourse must sooner or later force the so-called aborigines to treat on terms of equality. Next to the deliberate organization of the so-called aborigines, the goodwill of these people is thus an important factor in their future progress. GIVEN THE CONSCIOUS ORGANIZED EFFORT OF THE ABORIGINES AND THE SYMPATHY OF THE NON-ABORIGINES, WE NEED NOT WORRY ABOUT THEIR PROBLEMS PRESENT OR FUTURE."

'Backward Hindus'

From this it should not be assumed that the book is a political polemic intended to buttress the Nationalist case. It is rather a comprehensive survey of all the available evidence regarding the condition of the aborigines of the central belt, a clear examination of their needs and the line of action which should be taken to improve their lives in the light of the latest sociological knowledge. Dr. Ghurye has laid under contribution all the writers who have anything to say about the aborigines or any of the problems connected with their life.

The first part of the book is taken up with an examination of the distinguishing racial and cul-

(Continued on Page 16)

New Soviet Anthem

We publish below the first English translation by HERBERT MARSHALL, of the full text of the new National Anthem of the U.S.S.R.

The words follow closely the meaning of the Russian words, written by S. MIKHALKOV and EL-REGISTAN, and they are exactly arranged to the metre and music of the original. This is not the official translation.

Unbreakable Union of free-born Republics,
United by Russia, for ever shall stand!
Created in struggle by will of the peoples.
Long live the invincible Soviet Land!

Chorus: Sing to our Motherland glory undying,
Bulwark of peoples in brotherhood strong!
Flag of the Soviets, the People's flag flying,
Leads us victoriously on, ever on!

Through tempests the sun-rays of freedom have covered us,
Along the new path where great Lenin did lead.
Be true to the people, thus Stalin has reared us.
Inspired us to labour and valiant deed!

Chorus: Repeat, except second line:
Bulwark of peoples in happiness strong!

Our Army grew up in the heat of grim battle,
Barbarian invaders we'll swiftly strike down.
In combats the fate of the future we'll settle,
Our country we'll lead to eternal renown!

Chorus: Repeat, except second line:
Bulwark of peoples in glory so strong!

An Artist Goes Head-Hunting

By CLARE SHERIDAN

I am a head-hunter and I hunt big game. I track down my quarry —which in itself is often a good adventure—reproduce them in clay, and carry them home as trophies. They surround me now. They look down upon me from the broad shelves and the high stands. I catch the eye of this one and that, and catch the spirit that each one represents. People who have visited my studio have sometimes asked me: 'How can you live with all those faces staring at you?' and have imagined conversations among them in the stillness of night.

The one who brought me fame and publicity, who hurled me almost before I was ready into the public arena, was Lenin. That was in 1920. Those are fantastic days to recall. Russia was in a transition stage, and Lenin had the preoccupation not only of maintaining and developing the fruits of the Revolution but had two wars on his hands —one in the west, the other in the south. He was a little man. As he sat in a chair his feet hardly touched the ground but he had a big head a powerful brow and, of course a great personality. One cannot resist comparing giants one has met, and the only one I can place in the same intellectual category is Winston Churchill. Curiously enough —and this could not have been said publicly a few years ago—Churchill and Lenin have a certain similarity of skull construction. They both have the great dome above the eyes, and it seems that their brain-stuff is all centred forward. The backs of their skulls are curiously flat, and they both have a left eyebrow that goes up at an angle, although the right eyebrow is a straight line.

I did a head of Winston the same year I did Lenin, but I did another, with much more care and study, a couple of months ago. I can't help referring to him as Winston, for he is my cousin—our mothers are sisters and he is my childhood friend. Everyone calls him Winston: he is, I believe, the only public man in the world who is called familiarly by his first name. One cannot imagine him with any other label. But the fact of relationship didn't make it any easier for me to get at him, except that I was able to write to him rather insistently and in a way bully him! I put it to him like this: 'Pericles owes his immortality not to his statesmanship, but to his patronage of the Arts. Politics fade. Art remains.' I think that was a broad shot and shook him. He answered me with an evasive promise.

I waited a year or more. The waiting, however, was worth while because instead of a grim anxious Winston, with his head thrust forward into the storm, I was able to portray a Victory Winston, his head up as if he saw the light on the mountain top.

The author with her bust of Lenin

Because he works into the small hours of the night, he works in bed until midday. I was allowed to install myself at the foot of his bed. There we were both of us, desperately concentrated and intent upon our own individual jobs. When a general was announced I tiptoed out and waited.

P.M. SEES ONLY THE PEOPLE WHO COUNT

One morning he showed me his engagement slate for the day. It was a blank. 'Now doesn't that show good organisation?' he said triumphantly. He tries to arrange his day so that he sees only the people who count! Every moment is precious and he has to concentrate on really important problems.

In his power of concentration I was reminded of Lenin, though Lenin had a more single-track mind. Lenin admitted that he knew nothing about Art, and he had no idea whether his bust was a good resemblance or not. Winston does know about Art, is an artist, and knows his own face. He explained to me at the outset, in order to start me off right, that his face is divided exactly in half. The lower half contains his features but the upper half is all brow.

He took an intense interest in the development of the work. He would suddenly look up sharply from the papers in his hand and say: 'Turn it round—let me see' and then give a grunt and mutter something about 'steady progress.' Only one warning he gave me, as it matured, and this with a smile: 'Forget Mussolini! Remember you are doing the servant of the House of Commons.'

The Musso likeness was due to the fact that I had got his head held high. That is characteristic of Mussolini—certainly that arch-actor does hold himself well. But in Mussolini there is only arrogance, in Winston there is a medley of heroism, doggedness, and gentleness.

Winston can be ruthless in speech: sweat and tears, bleeding and burning, are words of his that stand out, but he has a heart with a reflex that never fails.

WINSTON'S KINDNESS OF HEART

I speak not only with intuition as an artist but with knowledge and affection. Let me give you a quite insignificant but illustrative instance of the man's kindness of heart. He has never forgotten my brother, Hugh Frewen, who has lived in Australia for thirty years. When Hugh's son—a full-fledged pilot—arrived in Britain, he and his pretty Australian bride asked diffidently whether they could see him. Winston received them both. This means a great deal from a busy man who guards his time jealously. The girl had come over from Australia alone in an unconvoyed cargo ship to marry the boy in the R.A.F. This pluck impressed Winston, and within a few days they were the recipients of a wedding present. This was a silver teapot, engraved with their names and the date, from 'Winston and Clementine Churchill.' Not a bad effort towards a cousin-once-removed whom he had never seen before!

But Lenin too, had his soft side. I remember when the news of his death reached London I went to the Russian Embassy to offer my condolences. The Embassy staff was sitting in a huddled circle, looking quite disconsolate, and one of them, recalling the Lenin they loved, said: 'Do you remember how he used to play hide-and seek with Comrade so-and-so's children, and got down on all fours to let them ride on his back?'

I keep reverting to Lenin, because analogies kept cropping up during those days when I was doing Winston. For instance, when my Lenin bust was finished two Red Army soldiers carried it out of the room. When I did Trotsky at the War Office he sent a military car driven by a soldier to fetch me and take me home. When I had finished Winston, two stalwart Marines carried the bust (which is a quarter over life size and weighs a hundredweight) down to a camouflaged car which was driven by a soldier and brought me back to my studio. Driving across London in that military car with the precious clay-bust on the floor, I relieved those Moscow days.

I began my work with lesser lights and very humbly. My first really glamorous head was in the last war: I asked Billy Bishop, V.C., now an Air Marshal, who was on leave to let me do him. He seemed amused and one day he announced that the Canadian War Museum wanted a portrait of him and he had refused to be painted and had told them of my bust. The Canadian War Museum bought it, and that was the first hundred pounds I ever earned. It was a great thrill.

A few years later I happened to be in New York, dining in a restaurant, when a young man whose face I had never seen before (and I remember faces though I forget names) came up to me and said: 'Hullo, Clare!' I was rather taken aback, and asked: 'Who are you?' 'I'm Billy Bishop,' he said.

'You're not!' I retorted for if anyone knows Billy Bishop's face I should, for I modelled it—and you certainly are not Billy Bishop.

He explained: 'I crashed last year and they reconstructed my face. There wasn't a scar.

COULD HAVE DONE HITLER

I am still wondering, and undecided in my mind, whether I regret not having done Hitler. I could have done him. A year before the war the way was paved for me. I still have the letter from the German Chancellery advising me to go to Munich and that on my arrival everything would be arranged.

The fact is: I didn't admire Hitler and he hasn't got a good sculptural head. Someone who dined alone with him in the little eating house they both frequented in Munich, told me he talked as if he were addressing a thousand people. Well, I thought: if he talked to me as if I were a thousand people, my German wouldn't rise to it—so I didn't go. Almost I'm sorry now! Almost....

However, I have done 'the Great Dictator.' I mean Charlie Chaplin, who can look so like Hitler. And the analogy is rather curious. It was at Hollywood that I sculpted him, and when it was finished he said he wanted to get away from the atmosphere of Hollywood to some quiet place where we could discuss real things uninterruptedly and in peace. I must add that Charlie has a first-class brain and is intellectually a delight—he was full to over-flowing with ideas for a new world. We escaped from Hollywood and camped in a wild place on the coast. Hitler's originality of plan is just a mirage in comparison with Charlie's. He would stand on the top of a sand-dune and make impassioned speeches. Literally, he talked to me as if I were a thousand people.

I nearly succeeded in persuading him to give up his career and come to England and stand for Parliament. I said: 'You've done your best films, now that's enough. You've got as far as you can get. You're born an Englishman and you're British at heart—stand —as a Labour member and you'll just have a walk over!' Charlie was attracted by the idea; he gave it some thoughtful consideration, but I came away and Hollywood threw a net over him on his return—it is a pity.

Clare Sheridan's most recent bust of the Prime Minister

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RED ARMY SHATTERS HITLER'S LAST HOPE

GERMAN LINES TAKEN BACK ON VISTULA BEND

SOVIET FORCES HAMMER OUT NEW ROADS TO EAST PRUSSIA AND RIGA

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.

Hitler's last hopes of a defensive war in the east are to-day being shattered on the Soviet-German front. The Eastern bank of the Vistula on a number of sectors south of Warsaw is already in hands of the Red Army, while about hundred miles south of the Polish Capital a huge hammer shaped bridgehead is daily swelling out in the directions of Kielce and Cracow.

Colonel von Olverg, military correspondent of the German Overseas News Agency, says the Germans have had to make further withdrawal in the Vistula bend.

"In the great Vistula bend the situation continues to be serious" he said. "Despite ruthless mass attacks, the breaking open of the German barrier south and north of Baranov was frustrated although our southern barrier had to be taken back two miles."

To-day's German 'Communique' says:—

"New Soviet attacks in the great Vistula bend were broken up. North-west of Bialystok new Soviet breakthrough attempts were foiled. In the area of one penetration very heavy fighting is still going on. South-west of Lake Pskov the enemy was able to gain some ground."

WAR'S GREATEST MAN-TRAP.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow, cables:—

A systematic dismemberment of the war's greatest man-trap, enclosing thirty German divisions in the Baltic has begun. General Maslennikov, pushing west and north-west from Pskov, and General Yeremenko to the south-west, are hammering out new roads towards Riga in a bid to cut across the German lines to the sea.

Heavily punished German units have been ordered by Colonel General Scherner, their new commander, to "grow into grounds" as the steel arc from Lake Pskov to Riga tightens around them day by day. In the north, Marshal Govorov's forces, as yet inactive, are massing west of Narva for an all-out drive alone the Italian (Reval) Road.

NEW PATHS TO EAST PRUSSIA.

The Red Army's simultaneous thrust beyond Bialystok is opening up new paths to the East Prussian border.

From the critical sector west of Riga, where the Russians were last reported to have reached the sea to below Kaunas, there has been no news for 24 hours with the exception of a single dispatch reporting raids on German troop dispositions.

It is believed, however, that the Germans have not yet abandoned the hopes of checking General Chernlakovsky's drive on East Prussia and further heavy fighting may be expected.

The key sector in the struggle, which will seal the fate of Warsaw, has shifted to the north and north-west of Siedlice, where the Russians are battling to clear the southern bank of the Bug. Their object is to convert the river into a protective barrier for the right flank before storming the Polish Capital.

BALTIC FRONT ON MOVE.

The Germans in the Baltic encirclement trap are to-day hurriedly switching reserves from other sectors in a desperate bid to stem the Russian breakthrough west of Lake Pskov, where the Red Army is forging ahead into Estonia with a crushing weight of tanks and guns. General Maslennikov's forces are widening the forty mile gap and advancing along two railways—that to the old university town of Tartu (Dorpat) and that to Valka on the Latvian frontier and Riga. The whole of the Baltic front is now on the move with the exception of the sector west of Narva on the Gulf of Finland

Further south where the Red Army is thrusting towards the southern frontier of East Prussia, General Zakharov is breaking through the new German defence line west and north of Bialystok, blasting paths through minefields with massed trench mortars. The Germans are falling back towards the river Biebrza about 17 miles from the German frontier blowing up bridges over streams and log roads in the marshes as they retreat.—Reuter.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM FLORENCE

AMERICAN SPEARHEADS ENTER HISTORIC CITY

During the night of Thursday the Germans withdrew a majority of their troops from Florence to the north of Mugnone Canal which runs through the northern outskirts of the city.

The Eighth Army has not yet advanced into the city across the Arno.

GERMAN CLAIM

A. K. Quereshi, 'Associated Press of India' special correspondent with Indian troops in Italy, cables:

The Germans have withdrawn a majority of their troops from the northern part of Florence to the outer fringe of the city. An official announcement stated that the Allied troops have not advanced into the city beyond the Arno. American spearheads, however, have gone across the Arno to assist the civilian population.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters in Italy cables: The German withdrawal from Florence followed the Eighth Army push against the German pocket protecting the city's west flank. Despite stiff resistance, the pocket was relentlessly squeezed back from the Pisa-Florence Road on a front of over a mile.

Right up to the last the Germans put up a determined fight and five miles west of the city Allied troops had to withdraw half a mile in face of concentrated shelling.

Meanwhile the Polish thrust on the Adriatic sector is beginning to threaten the important highway from Rome to Fano on the Adriatic.

The German evacuation of Florence came on the night of August 10/11. The German Command claimed that they had decided to withdraw rearguards from the northern bank of the Arno "in order to eliminate any pretext which might be used by the British Command" regarding art treasures and sparing of the civilian population of the horrors of war.

Active Patrolling

To-day's Allied Communique states that following upon an attack by Polish troops of the Eighth Army which carried them across the Cesano River, activity along the entire Italian front has been confined to active patrolling. On the night of August 9/10 Commando troops destroyed the bridge connecting Cherso and Lussino Island. Some prisoners were taken.

Adverse weather restricted operations yesterday. Tactical aircraft attacked communications, transport and military targets in Southern France, Northern Italy and Yugoslavia. Our heavy bombers did not operate.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing The M. A. A. F flew approximately 500 sorties."

Fortress Raids S.-W. France

Flying Fortresses starting from bases in Italy to-day attacked a German aerodrome five miles south-west of Toulouse in south-western France and proceeded to bases in England, it is officially stated.—Reuter.

Churchill Goes To Italy

Mr. Winston Churchill is in Italy announced the Allied headquarters in Italy

Although absolutely nothing is known about the purpose of Churchill's visit to Italy or what plans he has the fact that he is here has given the Italians the keenest satisfaction.

They believe that no matter what is the major purpose of his visit he will at least have the chance to see conditions in Italy for himself.

There has been considerable feeling among Italians recently that amid the huge war issues they have been rather forgotten in London and in Washington. They feel that what are to them very urgent political, economic and social problems are apt to slip into the background there.—Reuter.

Indian Division Advances 4 Miles On Italian Front

AREZZO, Aug. 12.

After an All-Maharatta attack a famous Indian Division has advanced four miles on the Italian front, writes an Indian Army Observer.

The Indian had gone from hill to hill fighting on the steep slopes and making the crests with typical Indian speed and dash. Near Florence there was a particularly hard hill which the Germans had well prepared.

The Maharattas attacked fiercely. Decked by their armour and gunners they took the hill in an action typical of the doughty mountain battles which their forefathers, then men of Shivaji, waged among the fort-crowned heights of the Maharatta country in by-gone days.

Another company of infantry, silently attacking a house achieved such a surprise that the Germans were caught at a meal and just managed to escape, leaving their wounded and their half-eaten dinner behind.—A. P.

ALL-NIGHT RAIDS ON SOUTH ENGLAND

Flying Bombs Attacks On Bigger Scale Than For Some Time

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Germans last night sent some flying bombs towards Southern England on what appeared to be a new route from behind Boulogne. The attacks during the night were on a bigger scale than for some time and were made at intervals from shortly before midnight until little after daybreak.

NAZI 'DROMES ATTACKED

The Headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe said to-day that railroad yards at Metz in North-Eastern France and a number of German aerodromes in Northern France were attacked this morning by strong forces of the Eighth Air Force heavy bombers escorted by medium sized forces of fighters.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12.

The possibility of general elections both for Central and Provincial Legislatures to test the Gandhi-Jinnah Agreement if the same is reached, is being talked here in responsible quarters. The partition of the country being the main issue the verdict of electorates can be obtained by only a general election.

U. S. Bombers Raid Bonin Islands From Marianas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

United States heavy bombers dropped 47 tons of bombs on the Iwo Jima Island in the Bonins on Wednesday, said to-night's 'communique' from Admiral Nimitz, the Pacific Commander-in-Chief. This was the first full-scale heavy strike from the newly-won airfields in the Marianas.

On the same day over 100 fighters and dive-bombers struck Mille Atoll in the Marshalls, while Ventura searchplanes bombed Nauru Island.

PALAMBANG WELL HIT

A 'communique' issued to-night by the Headquarters of the Twentieth Air Force gave these additional details of the Super-Fortress raid on Palambang and Nagasaki. The attack on the Pladjoe oil refinery at Palambang entailed the longest bombing ever undertaken. Pladjoe was described in the 'communique' as "the largest Japanese source of oil in the Far East, Japan's major source of supply of high octane motor fuel."

Observed results were reported to be good. Several crews saw large fires and explosions. Anti-aircraft and fighter opposition was weak to moderate. Over Nagasaki 'ack ack' fire was "meagre to moderate and inaccurate', the 'communique' said fighter opposition was weak.

PAPEN UNDERESTIMATED U.S.A.

The "Yorkshire Post" in an editorial to-day says, "How long it will take before Japan is forced to unconditional surrender is impossible to foretell; Mr. Churchill told the Commons in his latest survey that the time might well be shorter than is thought likely. But whether the time is long or short the people of Britain are resolved to play their full part in the war against the Japanese. Our American friends need have no misgivings on that point."

The same newspaper gives a review of the Far Eastern War by Mr. O. M. Green, a former editor of the "North China Daily News" and an authority on Pacific affairs, who says "Japan made the greatest mistake in underestimating America's recuperative power after Pearl Harbour, when she counted on time in which to consolidate her hold on her conquests."

Mr. Green adds, "But we must land in Japan itself. She has never been invaded and an invasion is the only means of shattering her military tyranny that has so long ruled her and of giving naturally decent qualities of the Japanese people a chance to turn them into decent neighbours."—Reuter.

DRAMATIC PHASE OF SECOND FRONT

August 11.

The Second Front has entered into its most dramatic if not decisive phase. It is no longer the Battle of Normandy or even of Brittany. It is the Battle of France itself.

The American break-through looked during the last few days like a torrent of water rushing through a breached dam. It is rushing so tempestuously that it is difficult at any particular moment to locate the exact position of the advance of armoured columns. They have already cut the Brest Peninsula and taken Nantes and Angers in their stride They are fanning out, across the Mayenne river and their objective is evidently to sweep on towards Paris from the South-West.

Scenes reminiscent of May and June 1940, after the Germans broke through Sedan and rushed headlong towards Paris and the Channel Ports, are being witnessed again in France. Blitzkrieg is going home to roost and the Nazis are now at its receiving end! An American war correspondent with "U. S. Armour east of Brest" cabled: "Except for a dozen or so skirmishes with German forces moving eastward out of the peninsula, over-running Brittany has been more like manoeuvres than war!"

Like Fleets At Sea!

Another correspondent described the American spearheads surging east of the Mayenne River towards Paris like fleets at sea. They are manoeuvring across a large tract of country like cruisers and destroyers and do not want the Germans to know where they are, or what they are up to. For that reason events in this sector are ahead of news. The main armoured forces smash straight ahead into fresh territory leaving supporting troops to deal with resistance inside strong points.

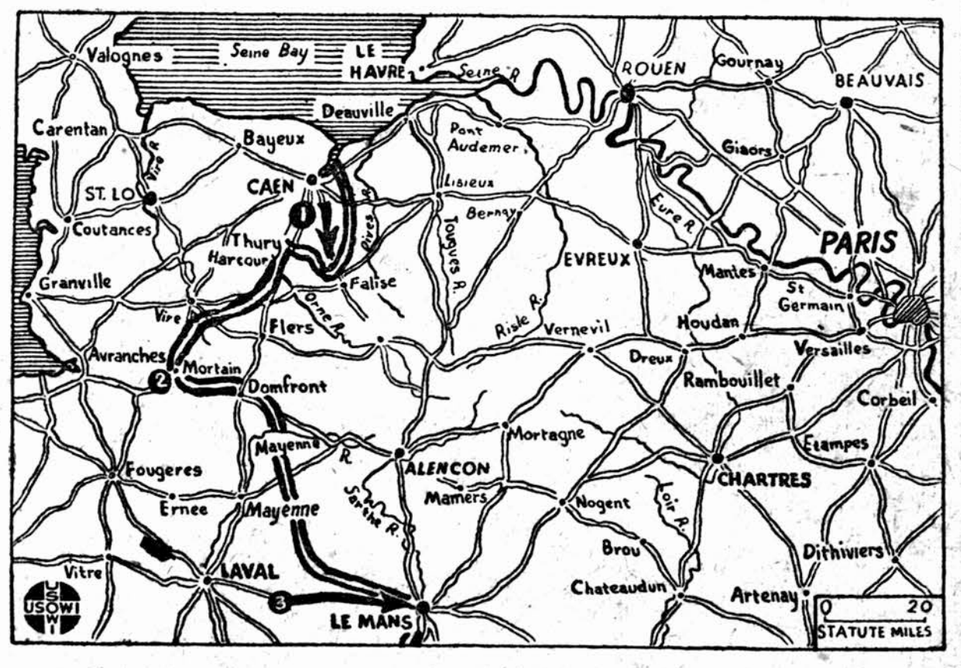
It is the classic war of movements towards which the whole strategy of General Eisenhower has been directed from the very opening of the second front. And though the fruit of the strategy has fallen to the lot of the American forces, the brunt of the burden has so long been borne by General Montgomery. His forces are still locked in the Caen area in the Brest peninsula. Their counter-offensive was aimed at the recapture of Avranches, which would have had the effect of severing the American supply lines. The short but vicious action was fought in a five miles' triangle embracing Mortaine, Sourdeval Le Roussel Cherence and St. Barthelemy. The main part in this clash of armour was played by the American Ninth Air Force and R. A. F. Typhoons, who knocked out tank after tank and littered the battlefield with burning debris. Rommel lost 154 tanks—and but so are Rommel's. And that's the secret of the success of the American push over into Brittany! Indeed it appears in the retrospect as if the offensive launched by Montgomery two weeks ago was a deliberate feint to enable General Bradley to deliver the real blow against the German left flank. This recalls his tactics at Mareth.

Unlike at Mareth, however, the Germans did make a determined attempt to stall the American dash his punch! In New Delhi, General Auchinleck must have recalled the black June 13, 1942, in the Western Desert when he lost his armour in a similar manner, and exulted in the vicarious vengeance over his old adversary!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

A Big Prize

The German Commander does not seem to have yet recovered from that blow and though his resistance is as bitter as ever in the Caen area, he has had virtually to offer the three great French ports Loriant Brest and St. Nazaire in a tin hat to the Americans. Of course these valuable prizes are not yet in the Allied hands. The German garrisons there will fight as bitterly as they did at Cherbourg. But their fate is sealed and the Allied "bag" will be substantially bigger with their surrender.



It is not so much the writing off the garrisons, however, which will hit Hitler most. It is the loss of the ports themselves which will affect the overall German strategy. These ports were among the principal submarine lairs and now that they are gone, Admiral Doenitz will be hard put to it to keep up his underwater offensive to which, as in the last war, the Germans had pinned their hopes of victory. It was officially revealed during the week that the number of U-boats sunk so far exceeds 500. During July more submarines were sunk than the merchant-ships destroyed by them! The hunter has become the hunted and now that the Brittany ports are lost, the U-boats will be driven further to the north. Barely 200 of them are said to be left and it will not be long before their sting will be finally plucked out.

Another result of the occupation of Brittany will be that the Germans will find it practically impossible to maintain their garrisons in the Channel Islands. They are the only metropolitan British territory on which the enemy has set foot and their liberation is indicated in the not distant future.

Most Significant Fact

While the Americans are having their own way in Brittany, it is notable that the enemy is offering as stubborn resistance as ever to British and Canadian advance. Mortaine has changed hands more than once and Von Kluge seems determined to block as long as possible the direct road to Paris. The British have launched a three-pronged attack on a broad-front east of the Caen sector towards Vimont and slow but steady progress has been registered. The Canadians have also broadened their salient north of Falaise. The Germans are however reacting vigorously to their double armoured thrust.

The most significant fact about all this fighting is that barely 65 miles divide the north of Falaise and the Americans anchored at Le Mans. As the Allied forces advance in powerful thrusts towards Paris, they are also drawing a ring of steel round the bulk of the German Seventh Army, which is still desperately clinging to the waist of the Allied Second Front.

All this is ominous for the German army, Reuter's military correspondent goes to the length of saying that the only possible interpretation of the German attack at Avranches is not that it heralds a local disengagement or withdrawal but that it is the overture of a grand retreat from France! This view is supported by a Swiss paper which reveals that strong detachments of SS and Militia have arrived in Vichy. "It means that Central and Southern France are likely to be abandoned without delay!"

Hour Of Great Revenge

The Wehrmacht is thus faced in France with the same fate which it met with in Russia. The overall pattern of the two fronts is very much similar. On both fronts it is not the General Staff or the Field-Commander who decides strategy but ex-Corporal Hitler. German armour was used as lavishly in Russia as it is being done in France—and with the same result. And once the armour is smashed, there is no other course left but strategic retreat, head-long withdrawal, shortening of the line, or what you will!

It is at this crucial moment that the Supreme Commander has moved up his Headquarters to France itself. Its meaning will not be lost upon the German people. General de Gaulle has also given the call that "The hour of the great revenge has arrived. The Battle of France, France's battle, is extending and accelerating. I can announce that soon, very soon, a powerful French Army, equipped with the most modern material and battle-trained, will deploy on the inter-Allied front." After a stirring appeal to Frenchmen to rise up as one man de Gaulle concludes: "To-day all that counts is the vital necessity of destroying the enemy on our soil, so that we may invade his own as conquerers."

The dramatic happenings of the last week may thus lead to decisive results during the next week. One senior British General believes that the next two or three weeks may be the most critical of the war. "It does look as if Germany is going to be faced with tremendous disasters in many places and a terrible time is ahead." In other words the Frankenstein's monster of a two-front war will soon claim his victim!

FEDERATION ON U. S. OR SWISS MODE

Miss Pankhurst On Solution Of India's Problem

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

After declaring that there is some substance in the objection of Congress to such of Indian States as are autocratically ruled by Princes with no provision for democratic representation and who are remaining outside the Indian Union crystalised and immune from reform, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst writes in "New Times" and "Ethiopinian News" that the Hindu-Muslim controversy for many reasons is regrettable. To divide the civil administration on religious lines is opposed to the modern conception of functions of Civil Law Administration. The injunction "render unto Ceasar what is Ceasar's" is a broad and simple indication that the State has material functions to perform. All men use a public road though all are not going to the same Church.

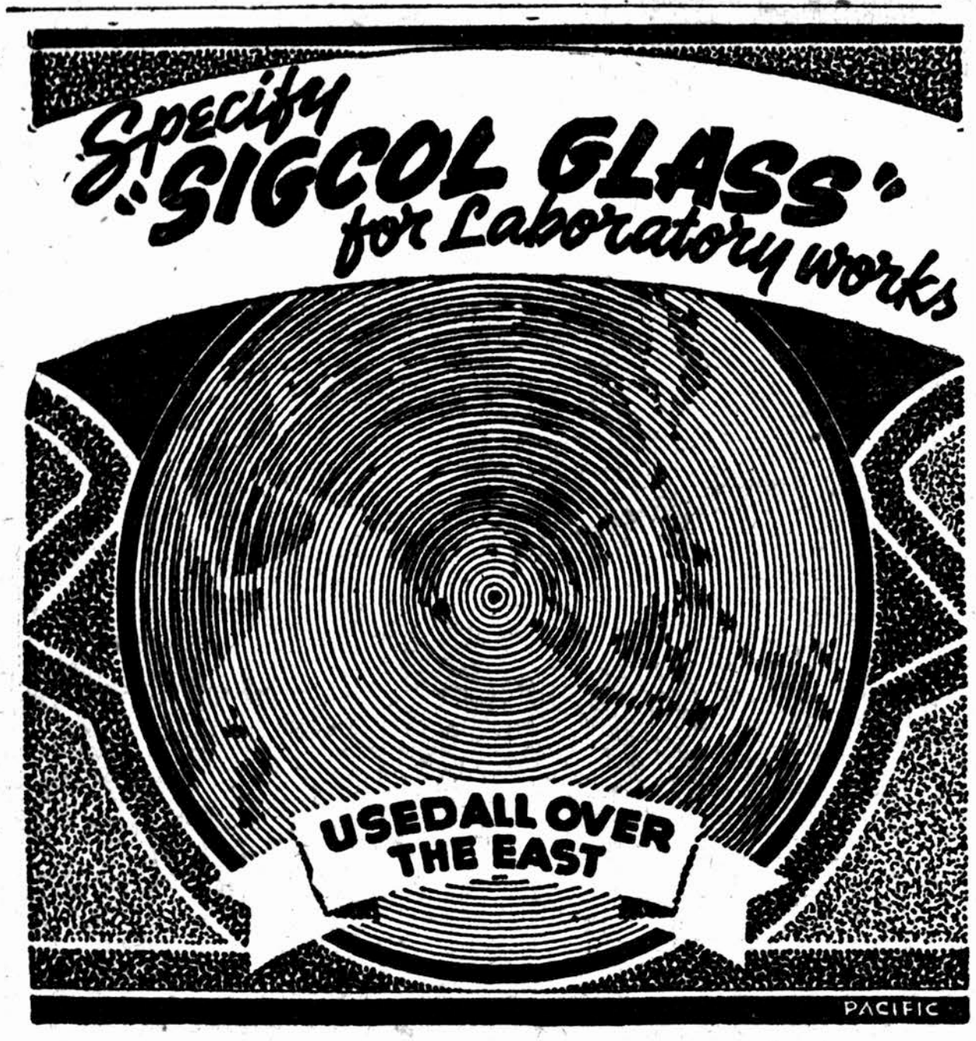
Bitterness in Ireland between adherents of two churches and two traditions for other is more than religious controversy in the feud of north and South Ireland—finally made partition of the island the only alternative to a civil war whereby Britain herself would not have been affected. The south has not ceased to complain against the partition. There is tragic persistence and cruel feud between Protestants and Catholics of Ulster, often accompanied by bloodshed, though little is mentioned by the press, which extends from poor and unlettered workers to persons of higher education and greater affluence.

Miss Pankhurst hopes India will find a happier solution than that of Ireland. Federation on the American or Swiss lines appears to her to offer the hopeful solution for the Indian problem.

Palestine Muslims Expect War To End Soon

JERUSALEM, Aug. 11.—With several wartime restrictions being lifted, Palestine Muslims are looking forward to the coming month of Ramzan, hoping it will be the last of the war.

Restrictions on meatless days have been cancelled during the month, an extra ration of 500 grams of rice has been allocated per person and also, confectioners have been promised sugar allocations.—Reuter.



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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 10, 2000.
Muslim: Shaban 23, 1363.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 14, 1313.
Sunrise: 7-19 a.m. Sunset: 8-8 p.m.
Hightide: 9-09, 20-37.
Lowtide: 2-10, 15-25.

To-day's Engagements

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: Rukmini Kalyanam, 11 a.m., to-day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "The Control of Mind". Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

SOCIAL GATHERING: G. T. Boarding School Social Gathering, at 4-30 p.m. in the Main Hall of the institution. Mr S. U. Shukla will preside.

"CUTCHEE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION": A meeting of the General-Body will be held at 3-30 p.m. in the Hall of Nutan Kelavani Mandir near Wilson College, Chowpatty.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct the weekly class on 'Mundak Upanishad', at 6-30 p.m., at the Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, to-day.

'SEND OFF TO MR. TENDOLKAR': A meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Community will be held in Kudal Deshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, at 4-30 p.m. to give send off to Mr. G. Tendolkar, B.Sc. (Tech.), proceeding to England for higher studies.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, at 10 a.m (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m.

KHOJA SUNNAT JAMAT WELFARE SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the above Society, a prize distribution gathering for the successful students of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat has been arranged in the Hall of the Jamat Khoja Moholla, at 5 p.m. Mr. Huseinbhoy Abdulkarim, the President of the Jamat, will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside at the Variety Entertainment Concert in aid of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund organised by Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobi Talao, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: A meeting under the auspices of the literary Section of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held at 5-30 p.m. at the Podar College Hall, Matunga. Mr. K. N. Ezhuthachan will preside and Messrs. C. N. Krishna Pillay and Vidwan N. Kumaran will speak on "Hindi the National Language" and "Literature" respectively.

CITY CELEBRATES JANMASHTAMI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hindu inhabitants of Bombay celebrated Gokulashtami with great eclat to-day. According to the ancient mythology of this country the "cloud-coloured" Shri Krishna was born in the midnight in a prison, wherein his father Vasudeva was languishing, due to the treasonable activities of a relation.

Among the Gods of the Hindu pantheon Lord Krishna, the exquisite flute-player is the darling of all maidens. It is said that when ever he blew his exquisite melodies through his inseparable flute, the birds of the air suspended their flights and the beasts of the wild pricked up their ears and listened enchanted.

As all workshops, factories and mills were closed to-day being declared a public holiday, relatives and friends exchanged visits with fruits and sweetmeats.

Throughout last night there were Bhajan parties and "Hari-Kirtans."

BOMBAY, August 12: Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Textile Commissioner, will tour Bengal and Assam to acquaint himself with the cloth and yarn situation in those two provinces. Mr. Vellodi will be visiting Calcutta during the last week of this month.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT UNITY MOVE

But "Forward Bloc" Opposition To 'C. R.' Formula Voiced By Suspended Parliamentary Party

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Full support to the move for Hindu Muslim unity, as initiated by Mr. Rajagopalachari is accorded by 18th prominent Congress workers of the province, led by Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta of Khadi Pratisthan in a joint statement to the press.

After referring to the various reports appearing in the press for the last few days attributed to Mr. K. S Roy, Leader of the Official Congress Party in the Provincial Legislature, the signatories state:

"We have no hesitation to contradict the report that the Congressmen or majority of them are against this move. As a matter of fact the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, having been under ban, and a large section of it members being in prison, no opinion can be passed by any section of Congressmen in the name of the Congress organisation."

Finally, they pray for a happy solution and success of the proposed Gandhi-Jinnah meeting.—A. P.

Bengal's Support To Rajaji's Formula

CALCUTTA, August 11.

Mr. J. C. Gupta, M. L. A., a prominent member of the Bengal Official Congress Party, in a statement to the press, says that it is undeniable that Mr. Gandhi's move for communal unity and achieving independence with the "C. R." formula as a basis for discussion has received enthusiastic support from large sections of Hindus in Bengal, besides organised Congressmen, as the only way to take the country out of its present state of frustration.

Mr. Gupta's statement is made with reference to the circular letter reported to have been sent by Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy on the subject. "The fears expressed by Mr. Roy about an unjust vivisection of Bengal are based on assumptions which may not come true" continues Mr. Gupta. Mr. Roy's view of the formula, he says, misses the possibility of removal of mutual distrust or the deep-rooted unity that it may help to generate. Signs of growing communal goodwill have already manifested themselves in many parts of Bengal.

'Forward Bloc' Opposition

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12: The Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party (suspended) has adopted a resolution strongly opposing the 'C. R.' formula. The following is the text of the resolution:—

"The Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party while welcoming Mahatmaji's efforts to bring about a communal settlement in India, strongly opposed by a very large majority Sj. Rajagopalachariar's formula conceding Pakistan and vivisection of India on a two nation basis and is of opinion that if carried into effect will bring about dismemberment of the province of Bengal and imperil its future existence."

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Deputy President of the Party, presided at the meeting.—A. P.

Tackle Brahmin-Non-Brahmin Problem Too

MADRAS, Aug. 12: A plea for solving the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin problem in South India alongside the Hindu-Muslim problem in the north when the people of India were at the threshold of freedom, was made by Mr. S. Ramanatan, a former Congress Minister of Madras, addressing a public meeting this evening at the Ranade Hall.

Mr. Ramanatan said that exploitation of one community by another, in whatever form it might be, should go, if they had to achieve real and complete independence. Thought it might mean more divisions, it would not in any way hamper the solidarity of the nation, he averred.

In conclusion Mr. Ramanatan hoped that the forthcoming Gandhi-Jinnah meeting would yield fruitful results.—A. P.

PRINCES NOT UNPROGRESSIVE

Bikaner's Statement

BIKANER, Aug. 10.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, in a statement to the Press, call for a full recognition and encouragement of the new forces at work in Indian States and declares that the Princes do not consider themselves separate from the rest of India and that they wish to see India rise to her full stature, in which "the States have a rightful and important place to fill."

His Highness says:—

"The Princes, at the recent meetings of the Standing Committee held at Bombay, unanimously arrived at the conclusion that they do not consider themselves separate from the rest of India and far from desiring in any way I oppose, obstruct or be an impediment, they wish to see India fix in her own right and honoured place in the Comity of Nations. The view has been expressed and still finds adherents that the rulers are in some sense less patriotic than their countrymen in British India, that they are stumbling blocks to the political progress and greatness of India. Nothing is farther from the truth."

WELCOME SIGN.

"It is also not true in any general way that they are unprogressive. Speaking with some knowledge of the States, I can say with confidence that the Princes are fully alive to the changing times and recognise the necessity to adjust their political and administrative machinery to the conditions of to-day. The major problems that face them are being tackled in earnest. Efforts are being made to ensure essential standards of administration a great surge of economic activity, meant to raise the level of living conditions and provide adequate amenities and measures of social welfare by giving a vigorous impetus to the industrial and economic development of the States, can be seen everywhere. This is a most welcome sign which deserves the fullest encouragement from the Government and the public of British India; for, whatever the political boundaries, the economic life of India is one and indivisible."

"What is now essential is that the misunderstandings which exist in respect of the State should be cleared and the false notions which for so long a time have gained currency in British India about the rulers and States should be discarded and a better understanding reached of their problems and difficulties in other words, 'the past should be buried and forgotten at this all-important juncture.

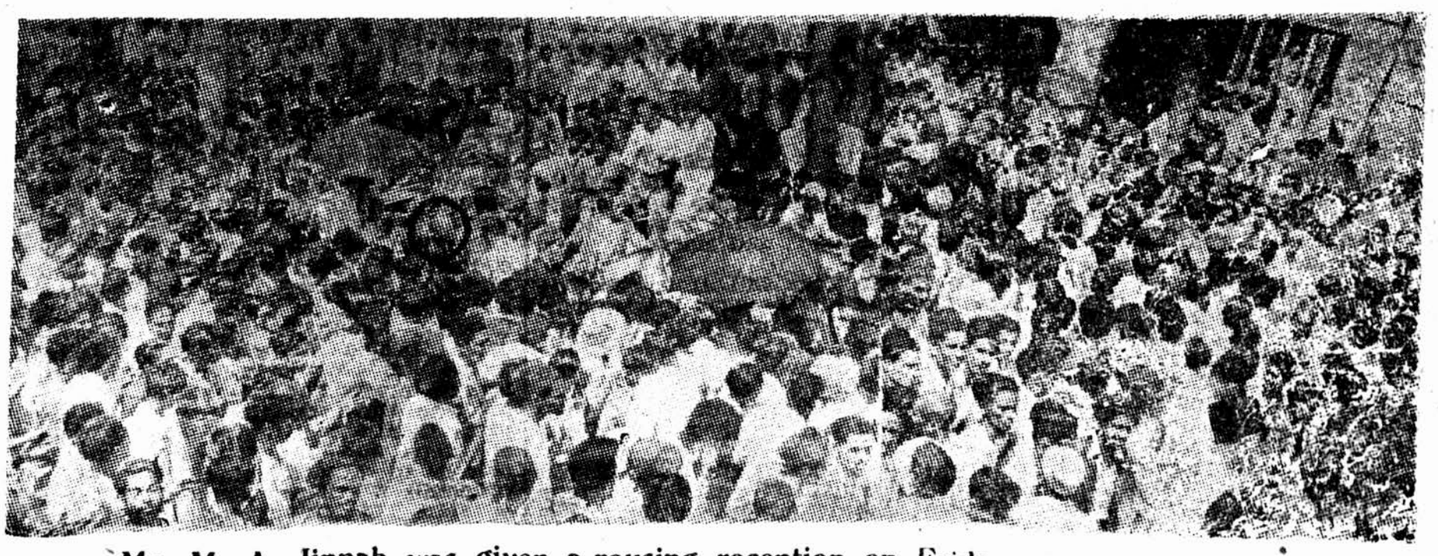
"Feeling confident that such will be the case, the States can be depended upon to respond with sincerity and the Princes will be found to be as staunch and patriotic in the cause of India as their British Indian brethren and they will not lack behind in making the contribution expected of them in the cause of India's greatness and her attaining her full stature in which the States have a rightful and important place to fill."—A. P.

Controlled Price Of 'Waterman's' Fountain Pen

BOMBAY, August 12.

The Central Government have, by a notification issued under the hoarding and profiteering prevention ordinance, cancelled an earlier notification fixing the maximum selling prices of "Waterman's-32-B" fountain pen at Rs. 19 wholesale, Rs. 24 retail. Now the retail selling price of this fountain pen has been fixed at Rs. 19 and a discount of 20 per cent on this price is to be allowed by importers and wholesalers to all retailers.

By another notification, dealers in tinned provisions at specified hill stations are permitted to charge 3 per cent over the maximum prices already fixed by the central Government.—A. P.



Mr. M. A. Jinnah was given a rousing reception on Friday at Victoria Terminus.

BISHOP'S VISION OF EMPIRE

"All For British And British For All"

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

Spiritual rearmament of the people of the world as a solution for abiding peace in this war-torn world is the message brought by Rev. George West, Bishop of Rangoon, in his small but very readable book. "The World That Works."

It is essentially the message of a missionary who has spent 20 years of his life in Burma and looked on with some sympathy the growth of national aspirations in India and Burma. But the first wave of nationalism in Burma following the separation from India strikes the Bishop as futile and misguided. According to him, the Burmese were out for freedom. Not many knew what freedom was or what they would do with it when they had it. The Bishop thinks that in this new experiment of democracy, Burma fared but ill and "the mother of Parliament would hardly have recognized her youngest daughter. Member of the Legislature proposed "no-confidence" motions saying that they could sell out their votes to the highest bidder. The Bishop sums up the situation thus: The truth is the Burmese wanted to get rid of the British and the British intended to stay where they were—until the right moment arrived, and they would say when that moment had dome.

George West says that Britain has not won the heart of the East and remarks "Government by prestige may win respect but it doesn't liberate generous impulses With a new inspired philosophy of Empire, Britain can yet win the heart not only of India, but of China and the gratitude of the whole world." This new inspired philosophy, according to him, should be a change of heart and attitude on the part of both the rulers and the ruled.

His picture of an ideal east is "Karen people living for the Burmese; Burmese for Indians; all for British and British for all."—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES.

224 M.—8 a.m. Abdul Karim Khan. 8-30 Music from the Films. 9-10 Tomorrow. 9-15 S. G. Mohiuddin: Sitar. 9-30 Premlata Naik. 9-50 Gangubai Hangal 11 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 G. M. Durani. 11-45 Krishnarao Chankar. 12-20 p.m. Jaltarang Solo. 12-30 Gujarati Geet. 1 Music from Films. 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music. 5 Khayals in Purvi. 5-20 Thumri Aur Dadra. 5-35 S. G. Mohiuddin. 5-55 Local Announcements. 6 Premlata Naik. 6-45 Krishnarao Chonkar. 7-15 G. M. Durrani. 7-30 Kannada Songs. 7-42 Gangubai Hangal. 8-15 In News. 8-20 Music. 8-45 Let's Play You Something. 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay. 9-45 Economic Aspects of Japanese Rule. 10 Music for Moderns.

VARIATIONS.

61.48 M.—8-5 a.m. Akhtari Ban (Faizabadi). 8-50 Bilawal Ke Prakar. 61.48 M.—7-42 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-45 Calling Rural Listeners. 8-25 G. M. Durrani. 9 Premlata Naik. 9-15 Krishnarao Chonkar. 10 S. G. Mohiuddin. 10-20 Gangubai Hangal.

Personal Luggage Of Cotton Cloth

The Government of India has decided to permit passengers travelling by rail, road or sea to carry as part of their personal luggage cotton cloth not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight from any place to any other place in India except to the States of the Western India Agency and Jowhar, Janjira and Cambay States. No yarn will, however, be allowed to be carried as personal luggage. The necessary notifications under the Cotton Cloth Movements Control Order, 1943 and the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Transport Control Order, 1943 will be shortly published.

Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund

The total contributions received by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, Bombay Committee, till August 7, 1944, total Rs. 7,25,750. Among the donors are, Sjt. Dwarkadas Haridas Vakharia, Rs. 2,501; Sjt. Maganlal Popatlal, Rs. 1,001; Sugar Merchants' Association, Rs. 2,501, Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwalla & Co., Rs. 2,125; Messrs. Ratanji Virpal & Co., Rs. 1,725 and a Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 1,000

In Aid Of Kasturba Fund

A musical performance has been arranged by Yuvak Vibhag of Bombay Visha Nager Vanik Mitra Mandal in aid of Kusturba Memorial Fund today, at 4 p.m in Caste Wadi. The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

Gaekwar At Bhopal

BHOPAL, Aug. 12.

His Highness, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived here for a brief stay. Sir Manubhai Mehta, Chairman of the States Minister Committee has also arrived.—A. P

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department announced, tonight that advices from the International Red Cross report that three American prisoners of war were executed, following their escape from a prison camp in Manchuria.

MEMORANDUM ON INDIA BY LABOUR M. P.'S

Party Trying To Hond Postponded Conference Shortly

(From our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 12.

It is understood that a special memorandum on India is being prepared by the members of the Labour Party in the British Parliament for discussion at the Party conference shortly.

The Transport House Headquarters of the Labour Party, is looking for somewhere to hold the postponed conference of the Party as soon as circumstances permit. Whether the place chosen will be London or a provincial town is still undecided.

Talks with various people in the Labour movement indicate that there is a growing feeling for holding the conference at an early date. The important fact is the recognition that if those conditions—transport difficulties—which caused postponement of the Whitsun Conference are removed. the conference will be held in 1944.

It is intresting to note that the managers of the Transport House who are inclined towards bureaucracy are not keen on holding the conference. They have started active agitation to suggest that whatever happens to the war in the next few months it is now "too late" to hold the 1944 Conference.

DURBAN CELEBRATES "QUIT INDIA" DAY

Urges British Govt. To Grant Provisional National Govt. To India Immediately

DURBAN, Aug. 11

Public meetings were held in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, when the second anniversary of the "Quit India" resolution and the arrests of All-India National Congress leaders was celebrated.

Indians in Durban, said Mr. Debi Singh, the President of the India League, doubted the wisdom of holding these meetings in South Africa, but they little realised that the meetings were part of the world struggle for liberty.

There were Indian, Chinese, African, European and half-caste speakers on the platform

A resolution was passed calling on the British Government to release immediately all Indian political prisoners and grant provisional national government on the basis of the demands of the Indian National Movement.

The Afsican speaker at the Maritzburg meeting said Africans were heart and soul with the people of India. "As we know the people of India are heart and soul with us."—Reuter.

Mr. Khalil Sharfuddin Surrenders To Police

Mr. Khalil Sharfuddin, a local Congress worker, surrendered to the city police on Thursday. It appears he was wanted by the police for a long time but was not traced. On August 9 he resumed his normal duties and informed the Police Commissioner that he would be available at his shop during office hours, as a result he was arrested the next day

New Air Routes

WASHINGTON, August 12: Moore McCormick Lines have filed an application with the Civil Aeronautical Board for an international route, one leg of which would operate from New York to Botwood (New Foundland) Frederickstadt (Greenland) Reykwavik (Iceland) Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow, Teheran and Basra. The other leg would operate from New York to Bermuda, the Azores, Paris Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm to the above points.—Reuter.

PT. AGNIHOTRI RELEASED

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 11.—Pandit Girijashankar Agnihotri, Advocate of Mandla, and former President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress (now an unlawful body) who was detained since August 1942, was released from Seoni Jail on the ground of ill-health —United Press

CREATING OBSTACLE IN PATH OF UNITY

CUTTACK, Aug. 11.—The opinion that he can never see eye to eye with anyone whose proposal falls nothing short of bifurcating India on a communal basis, creating permanent obstacle in the path of unity of India, is expressed by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, who was asked by Dr. G S. Arundale to give his views on the Rajagopalachari formula.—A.P.

The Cooch Behar Government has prohibited the slaughter of she-goats in the State. Infringement of this order will be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Unity Formula Not A "Take It Or Leave It" Offer

Modifications May Be Accepted If They Appeal To Sense Of Justice Of Both Parties, Says Rajaji

WARDHA, August 11

That the formula is not a "take it or leave it" proposition was explained by Mr C. Rajagopalachariar in a special interview to the "United Press" answering questions:—

Question: Mr. Jinnah complains that your formula as presented to him was not open to modification. If it is so don't you think that the meeting between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah is of no great use?

Answer: When I presented the formula for Mr. Jinnah's consideration, please remember that Gandhiji was in prison and there was no permission for communication with him. When placing the matter before Mr. Jinnah I could not therefore modify the formula which had revived Gandhiji's approval without getting Gandhiji to approve of modification, for which there was no room whatsoever at the time. I had not received from him permission to make modifications for which he could be responsible.

Now that Gandhiji is free that condition does not apply. As Gandhiji has said, modifications could certainly be adopted provided they appealed to the sense of justice and fairness of both parties. Also mutual discussions are always useful for explaining and understanding the terms and for accepting their reasonableness and removing doubts.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES

Question: Is it likely that the interests of other minorities will be considered in the course of Gandhi-Jinnah talks?

Answer: In a general way it is possible But the question of protection of minorities will legitimately form part of the constitution to be framed for a free India rather than form the subject matter for the present talks. Neither those who stand for a united India nor those who desire a separate state for Muslim majority areas ever proposed or could propose neglect of the interests of the minorities or be indifferent about them. In fact the Muslim League as well as the Congress have given full assurance that the rights and liberties and political interests of minorities will be statutorily safeguarded.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY WEEK IN MADRAS

MADRAS.—At a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of various student organisations in Madras in connection with the observance of Hindu-Muslim unity week a resolution was passed wholeheartedly welcoming the forthcoming Gandhi-Jinnah meeting to forge Congress-League unity on the basis of self-determination, for breaking the deadlock and winning national government. The meeting pledged full support to the two leaders in their efforts to come to a settlement.

The meeting demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the Congress leaders

HYDERABAD MEETING BLESSES GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS

HYDERABAD (Dn.)—A resolution expressing a deep sense of appreciation of the forthcoming Gandhi-Jinnah talks and wishing best success to the two leaders was passed at a largely attended Hindu-Muslim meeting held this morning under the auspices of the Communists of Hyderabad. A number of prominent people including Congressmen spoke on the occasion appealing to the Hindus and Muslims to join together and do everything possible to make Gandhi-Jinnah talks successful.—United Press.

DIVISION WILL NOT SOLVE MINORITIES' PROBLEM

SANGLI.—"I am dead against dividing India under any circumstances. because in the first place it will be very difficult to defend the country so divided and in the second place it will not solve the minorities' problem", said Sir Ragunath Paranjpye, the Indian High Commissioner-designate to Australia, in an interview to the Associated Press.

He added, "Each separate unit will have a minority problem of its own. The difficulties of administration of two or three independent states with indefensible boundaries extending over thousands of miles are almost insurmountable. Partitioning India into independent States is, to my mind, even worse than waiting a few years for the attainment of freedom until the various minorities come to a proper way of thinking.

The acuteness of the situation is largely the result of the wrong policy of the Congress when it refused to from joint all-party Government when it had a clear majority in some Provinces. If the Congress had shown a breadth of outlook in its hour of victory the minorities and especially the Muslims, would not have been alienated in the way they have been. It requires a change of heart both on the part of the majorities and the minorities to achieve a complete solution. Pakistan, however, is no solution."

CALCUTTA MEETING CONDEMNS VIVISECTION

CALCUTTA: The view that the proposal for a settlement of the communal problem on the basis of Pakistan would not remove communal dissension nor help India to win her freedom, was emphasised in a resolution adopted at a meeting of Hindu citizens of Calcutta held this evening at Ballygunge.

The resolution further pointed out that nationalist Bengal could not support any proposal for the vivisection of India or Bengal and "that Bengal was determined to offer resistance to any such proposal from whatever quarter it might come."

The meeting was organised by the Bharat Sebasram Sangha on the occasion of the Janmastami (the birthday of Lord Krishna). Dr. P. N. Bannerjee, M.L.A. (Central), who presided, said that they must organise themselves to resist the attempt that was being made to vivisect India and Bengal.

Other speakers included a number of Hindu members of the Bengal legislature.

SAVARKAR INVITES BENGAL LEADERS' VIEWS

In a telegram to the President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has invited the views of Bengal leaders on the proposal for a conference of all parties and personalities who have pledged themselves to defend the integrity of India as a nation and a state. Dr. Savarkar suggests that the resolution of the Conference should be restricted to this point alone

Replying, the President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. N C Chatterjee, has welcomed the move. "Nationalist Bengal", says Mr Chatterjee, "is opposed to disintegration of the Bengalee race and culture. Opposition is gathering volume daily. Prominent Congress leaders in Bengal are opposed to Rajaji's formula. Millions in East Bengal are deeply perturbed. Hindus, Muslims and Nationalist Muslims should combine to save Bengal, the Punjab and Sind in this crisis."

'COMPROMISE WILL RESULT IN CIVIL WAR'

TRIVANDRUM.—"There are occasions when plain speaking at all costs becomes an elementary duty; and it is heartening at this juncture to read the moving appeal by the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri," observed Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in an interview to the press

He aded, "Mr. Jinnan called for truce which it is incumbent on the Hindus and Muslims alike to reject There can in fact be no truce where negotiations for surrender by one side have already taken place

Freedom and independence in our country are our supremely cherished objects. They will not be advanced but frustrated by pursuit of half understood and dangerously impracticable Utopia At the risk of being termed an obstructionist I wish to express my conviction that it is upto all who think on these lines to express themselves frankly and to take all steps and undergo all risks necessary to frustrate these dangerous proposals which are bound to produce a state of things for worse than any that has ever existed or is existing in this already distracted land of ours."—A.P.

Jinnah Says, No More Of Divide And Rule Game

Congress And League Can Unitedly Wring Power Out Of British Hands, He Assures

Replying to the question at the Press Conference in Lahore whether the Imperialist policy of divide and rule can sabotage the proposed settlement between Gandhiji and himself, the League President said:

"The third party is there and it has been trying and will try to sabotage our efforts. But we have seen through their game rather too well and they cannot continue dividing us. I criticised Mr. Gandhi and differed from him, but I know as the entire world knows that Mr. Gandhi is incorruptible. If you have the same confidence in me that I too cannot be corrupted what stands in the way of our settlement? Only if one of us was corruptible, could the British game succeed But that is not to happen and, God willing, we shall come to a settlement."

Asked whether the Imperialists would raise other bogies and create other interests to deny power after Congress-League settlement, Mr. Jinnah said:

"Of course, they will. It is not that the Government is eager to transfer power and is just awaiting our settlement to say: 'Here! You boys are united and so have it.' But we, the Congress and the League together can face the Government and shall wring power out of their unwilling hands."

"When you meet Gandhiji, will you speak in Gujarati" another correspondent asked; prompt came Mr. Jinnah's reply: "Well, we shall speak the language that both of us can understand."—"Peoples War."

Without Popular Sanction No Scheme Can Succeed

Sir Frederick James On Gandhi-Jinnah Meeting

COONOOR, August 10.

Addressing the Conference of the United Planters' Association of South India, Sir Federick James referred to the present political situation in India. He said:

"There has been some lessening of the general political tension and it is good to know that Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gandhi are at last going to meet in order to discuss the possibilities of a settlement between the organisations which they represent. It is never too late to mend and, although steps should have been taken years ago, all well-wishers of India must now hope that the meeting will result in the opening of a fresh era of reasonable discussion and compromise on the question of India's future constitution.

As far as Britain is concerned, India's battle for freedom has been won. It is there for the asking. But it does mean agreement and agreement means compromise not only between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah but between other elements which go to make up the India that we know to-day.

It will be a profound mistake to assume that, because a political settlement may be difficult, it should, therefore, be pushed into the background in favour of schemes for economic, social and educational development. None of the schemes which are now in the process of being drawn up has any chance of real success unless there are in this country. Government's driving strength from the sanction of public opinion able, efficient, enthusiastic and willing to face all the risks and disappointments attendant upon a united effort to raise, within a certain period, the appallingly low standard of living which is the lot of the majority of the people in India.

Therefore, without in any way touching upon the more controversial topics, I think we may all unite in wishing every success to those Indian leaders who are now to meet. May their discussions prove a starting point for a real agreement, which will remove the last hindrance to the achievement of India's freedom.

Earlier in his speech Sir Frederick referred to the rubber production bonus scheme and said that production during the first half of 1944 was over 1,000 tons in excess of production during the corresponding period of 1943 On the other hand deliveries during the same period were less in 1944 than they were in 1943 by about 1000 tons.

The Government of India, said Sir Frederick James, were considering the possibility of opening depots in Travancore at which the rubber purchase officer would take delivery.

COFFEE AND TEA CONTROLS

The speaker suggested for the consideration of the coffee industry the elimination of the word "control" from the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Act, but continuance of the co-operative marketing scheme, which was really the basis of the Act. Similarly he would suggest that the tea interests both in the north and in the south should lose no time in considering the future of the Indian Tea Control Act and the principles of the International Tea Agreement which it sought to implement in his country.

But, he added, an international agreement which imposed rigid restriction upon the development of industries in the subscribing countries would not be popular.—A. P.

"Wanted" Congressmen Arrested On Aug. 9

HUBLI. Aug. 11.

A. S. Kulkarni Pleader of Athani, Govindrao Kulkarni of Akkol Dr. Tol of Boragavi and Appasaheb Patil of Manjari, all wanted by the police since August 1942. were arrested at their residences on 9th and 10th respectively and taken to Belgaum.—A. P

JOINT MUSLIM CONFERENCE POSTPONED

MAJLIS' MOVE TO HELP GANDHI-JINNAH NEGOTIATIONS

ALIGARH, Aug. 12.

Mr. A. M. Khwaja, President of the All-India Muslim Majlis, has issued the following statement to the Press:

"In my very first statement to the Press, I had declared that the All-India Muslim Majlis did not wish to stand in the way of any leader or leaders or groups or parties reaching a settlement which would end the present deadlock. Having regard to our past experience and the trend of events, I had also made it clear that the Majlis would not accept a settlement as final, unless it fulfils the aims of the Majlis.

On Rajaji's formula being made public, the Working Committee of the Majlis declared that it was anxious for unity amongst the Mussalmans and settlement with the other political organization in the country. As instructed and authorized by the Working Committee I issued invitations to all the leading Muslim political organizations including the Muslim League. The proposed joint Conference was to be held at Delhi on the 17th and 18th August. In the meantime, it has been announced in the Press that Mr. Jinnah is meeting Mahatma Gandhi on or about the 15th August. Mr. Jinnah has appealed to the Muslims to withhold expression of opinion which may injuriously affect the results of the expected meeting. I have received most encouraging replies from almost all the Presidents of the various parties to my invitation, but in order to demonstrate the declared policy of the Majlis and to give Mr. Jinnah a full opportunity to arrive at a settlement with Mahatma Gandhi, I have postponed the joint Conference which would now be held in the last week of September at Delhi.

I have received complaints against the language and tone of some of Mr. Jinnah's utterances with reference to those Muslims who do not see eye to eye with him. But at a time like the present, I would ask my Muslim friends to overlook everything and to pray for the success of the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting.

I would ask all concerned to remember that no settlement can be of any use, unless it is preceded by mutual goodwill and a complete change of hearts. I would also beg Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah not to overlook the fact that the Muslims in the minority provinces are awakening to the dangers to them of actual partition as distinguished from the right to secede, and I would earnestly appeal for a fair trial to be given to unity in a free and united India for, say, ten or fifteen years. I would also venture to remind Mr. Jinnah of his many promises made to me in the past upto 1936 for bringing about a change in the method of election and would request him to take this opportunity of putting an end to separate electorate which has been responsible for much ill-will between the two communities and for preventing the growth of a feeling of common citizenship. Reservations of seats should in all conscience, be a sufficient safeguard for the evils actual and imaginary.

Memorial To Governor To Release Purshottamdas Tandon

16 ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN FOURTH CHIMUR CASE APPEAL

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The release of Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U.P. Assembly on grounds of health was demanded by the Allahabad Municipal Board at its meeting.

It is understood a representation will be forwarded shortly to the Governor by the representatives of all parties urging Babu Tandon's release. —United Press.

Acquitted In Appeal

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

Mr. Justice Bose of the Nagpur High Court delivered judgment today, in the appeals filed on behalf of 19 accused who were sentenced to various terms ranging from five years' rigorous imprisonment to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment in what is known as the Fourth Chimur Case for alleged offences of arson, loot, etc., during the August disturbances, acquitting 16 accused and maintaining the convictions on the remaining three.—United Press.

Arrested And Released

PATNA, Aug. 12.

Six persons were arrested yesterday for placing wreathes on the marble tablet erected at the Congress Maidan in memory of seven persons killed in the Patna Secretariat firing on August, 1942. They were let off afterwards.—United Press.

Arrest In Patna

PATNA, Aug. 12.

A report from Samastipur says that two arrests are reported to have been made in Bangropur, a suburb of Samastipur.

Incriminating articles, including prejudicial leaflets, toy pistols, khaki uniforms and naversacks etc., were recovered and seized. Two other men who were wanted are stated to have escaped.—United Press.

Re-arrested Under D.I.R.

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

Two persons who were arrested at Bombay in connection with the Mauda Dacoity Case were discharged by the Additional District Magistrate on an application filed by the Prosecution. They were rearrested under the Defence of India Rules in the court premises, immediately after they were discharged.—United Press.

Death Sentence Passed By Court Martial

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 12: The sentence of death was passed to-day on 12 members of the Greek Navy, including one officer when the Court Martial dealing with the mutiny on board the Greek destroyer "Pindos" ended. Eight other accused were sentenced to life imprisonment, two to 20 years each one to 10 years, two to three years and one was acquitted. One further officer and warrant officer were sentenced to 15 months each for prejury. During the hearing, the Court ordered the arrest of three officers and one warrant officer on charges of being concerned in the mutiny.—Reuter.

WANTED CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11

Mr. Hira Vallabh Tripathi, prominent U. P Congressman and member of the A.I.C.C., who was wanted since August 1942, was arrested yesterday at the Delhi railway station while on his way to Saharanpur is stated, to surrender himself to the police, according to the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi.

Recently an order was circulated by the U. P Government directing Mr. Tripathi to surrender himself the Government before August 12. It was stated in the order that he was otherwise liable for seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P

Karnatak Editor On Bail

Prof. V. B. Naik, Editor, "Karnataka Vaibhav" of Bijapur, who was convicted by the Sholapur City Magistrate to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further two months' R. I. on the sixth instant, has now been released on bail pending appeal.—A. P

Shoe Deadlock

Govt.'s Warning To Factors

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 11.

Drastic action is under contemplation in case the deadlock in the footwear market is not speedily resolved, so I learn. It is explained that in places like Agra and Delhi the footwear industry is a cottage industry An army of about hundred thousand shoemakers practise shoemaking as a family trade. They make shoes and sell them every evening to what are called factors. The Footwear Control Order prescribes certain percentage of schedule price which must be paid by the factors to the shoe makers. This procedure is not acceptable to factors who it is alleged have created the deadlock It is wrong to state that shoemakers have stopped manufacturing shoes. it is asserted here. It is the factors who have refused to buy the daily production of footwear for the simple reason this their margin of profit has been reduced. A deputation of factors, which waited on the authorities earlier this week, were firmly told. I understand that unless the deadlock was resolved, Government would step in to purchase the daily production of footwear and sell such production to the public through firms like batas. Government are also contemplating the control of Hindustani shoes. The authorities anticipated that it would not be necessary to take extreme steps and the factors would in their own interest resume the business. The Government of India however, are likely to meet the legitimate grievances of the trade and would extend the timelimit during which the pre-control stock is to be out

U. S. Envoy Presents Scrolls To Stalin

W. Averell Harriman (right), the American Ambassador in Moscow, and Marshal Joseph Stalin, (second from right), Premier of Soviet Russia, hold the scrolls to the Russian cities of Leningrad and Stalingrad, signed by U. S President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Vyecheslaff M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs (second from left), and E. Page, U. S. Embassy Secretary look at the scrolls that commemorate the admiration of the American people for the heroic defence of the two cities. Marshal Stalin accepted the tributes as a "symbol of the fruitful collaboration being effected in the name of freedom and our people and the progress of humanity."

PORTRAITS OF DUBASH BROTHERS UNVEILED

A Poona correspondent writes:—

"Portraits of two Bombay well-known Zoroastrians have been unveiled in the S. R. Patel Agiari, here. After the Jashan ceremony Sardar Dastur Noshirwan, the High Priest of the Deccan and Malwa in unveiling the portrait of late Messrs. Hormasji A. Dubash and Framroze A. Dubash, the two brothers who, while they lived, lived the life of a true Zoroastrian always helping the poor and the needy, unostentatiously spoke eulogistically about their work Besides this, their labours of love, for over four decades, in observing death anniversary of late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and performing the Navjote ceremony of hundreds of poor Parsi children and uniting in wedlock scores of poor Parsi couples, were recalled. Dasturji concluded by saying that he was glad to find that sons and daughters of late Mr Framroze were following in the footsteps of their father and uncle

Madras Corporation Loan

MADRAS, August 12.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the request of the Madras Corporation for a loan of two lakhs—one lakh for underground drainage and another lakh for storm water drains.—A. P.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, BOMBAY

VARIED ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 1943-44

The Children's Aid Society, Bombay, has issued its 17th Annual Report for 1943-44 from which the following extracts are taken:—

Children's Home Umarkhadi:—There were 18 voluntary Supervisors and they met twice during the year for the purpose of a meeting

Enquiry and Supervision Work: During the year under report, 1685 as against 1918 in 1942-43 preliminary enquiries were instituted The total number of cases for disposal were 2,067 out of which 1604 cases studies were completed Greater interest is taken in the following up of each case this necessitates more enquiries and also more time The average length of stay of a child in the Home is 7 weeks The average number of enquiries completed during one month is 134 The total number of children under supervision and probation is 418 Of this 226 cases were completed during the year leaving 187 cases on 1-4-44

CHILDREN'S HOME CHEMBUR. The number of boys on the commitment register on 1-4-43 was 426 During the course of the year 140 boys were admitted in the Home 17 boys were discharged on completion of the period 1 was discharged unconditionally 19 were released on licence and 1 was discharged on condition and 132 boys absconded and remained untraced thus leaving 386 boys in the Home of 13-3-44 Satisfactory progress is recorded in the various activities such as education spinning and weaving carpentery tailoring agriculture, etc.

HOME FOR MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN 16 boys and 6 girls were admitted in the M D Home during the year. 20 boys left the Home. 6 were discharged after completion of period, 6 were transferred to other Institutions. 1 released on licence. 5 absconded and 4 died (1 of heart failure and 3 of general debility and epilepsy). Out of 22 admissions, 9 were completely ineducatable including 6 dumb and/or blind children Of the others only 2 had an intelligence quotient over 50 4 had an intelligence quotient over 45 and the rest had an intelligence quotient below 45.

The estimated expenditure for 1944-45 is Rs 2 69.650 of which Rs. 88.000 are for Umarkhadi Home Rs 1.39 350 for the Chembur Home. Rs. 25.800 for the M D Home and Rs 16.500 for the Common Secretary's establishment The estimated income for the same period is Rs 1.98.980 leaving an estimated deficit of Rs 76.670. It is hoped that sufficient contribution will be forthcoming from the public and Trusts to enable the Society to make both ends meet

The Society is maintaining at present 745 children of whom 619 are boys and 126 girls An imperative need to which the Society's attention has been directed is the establishment of a non-sectarian Institution for girls to receive and rehabilitate them for useful and respectable life The Institutions which are at present admitting such girls are too few to meet the City's requirements. A Certified School for girls under the Society fully equipped to give training in useful arts and crafts would serve this urgent need Such a Home would contribute to the fulfilment of a social defence policy and the carrying out of a social defence programme on the widest possible basis and scientific outlook Our Society is pre-eminently fitted to take up this work and it is urged that both the public and the Government would extend their generous co-operation to bring about the consummation of this very laudable object.

16 CHIMUR ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

NAGPUR, Aug 12. Sixteen accused in the fourth Chimur-Case have been acquitted on appeal and the conviction of three others upheld by Justice Vivianbose of the Nagpur High Court. These 19 persons were tried for alleged arson in a school on August 16, 1942, by Mr. A. W. Khan, Magistrate, Chanda, who had convicted them to rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to five years.

Justice Bose acquitted the 16 accused on the ground that this trial was barred by section 403 Cr.P.C., as the accused were tried on the same facts in the Stationhouse Burning Case.—A. P

British Food Expert In Karachi

KARACHI, August 12.

Sir Henry French, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food in London, has arrived in India. He has been deputed to this country for a short time in order to gain firsthand acquaintance with Indian conditions and establish closer relations between the food authorities in England and India.

Sir Henry French, who is accompanied by a private secretary, was met on arrival in Karachi by Mr B. R. Sen, Director General of Food. Later both of them met officials of the Sind Government connected with food matters—A P.

BURMESE IN CAMBRIDGE JUNIOR EXAM.

SIMLA, August 10: The Camtrrdge Syndicate has agreed to accept Burmese as a language subject for the junior and school certificate examinations to be held in December next, this being the first time that Burmese will figure as a subject in the examinations.—A P

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14th
POPULAR WEEK
PRAKASH'S SOCIAL
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PREM ADIB, RATNAMALA, JEEVAN, RANJANA, ETC.
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Sun. Mat.: 1 p. m.
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'EVERGREEN' RELEASE

2ND HOUSE-FULL WEEK!
IT'S FURIOUSLY FUNNY!.....
KARDAR'S Rip-roaring Musicomedy!
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CHARLIE, WASTI, MEHTAB, ULLHAS.
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sat. Sun at 1-30 p. m.
IMPERIAL
(Advance Booking: 10 a.m. to 12 noon).

GLORIOUS 7TH WEEK
MAJESTIC Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sunday Matinee 1 p. m.
'CHITRA'-CHITRA:
20th 'Royal'-Jewel
"PRATIDNYA"
Co-Starring:
MOTILAL & BABY MEENA
THE PICTURE LADIES LOVE!
Directed by Nandlal Jasvantlal

Poona Races Opening Day

Treble For Maharaja Of Gwalior

POONA, Aug. 12.

Attendance was very large, and genial weather prevailed. The Maharaja of Gwalior was most successful with a treble, but was baulked of the quadruple, as Chand Bibi who had won the last event was, on objection, disqualified and placed second. Punters failed in their attempts, as rank outsiders and favourites played up alternately. The outstanding feature of the day was witnessed in the Elphinstone Plate, in which the Gwalior owned Jai Vilas, Khan Bahadur and Nawabzada who were bracketed, filled up the board in the order mentioned.

THE GHORPURI PLATE Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. H. Kadhim Khafaji's WARD AL JIYAD 8-8 Mull Singh 1
M/s. Permanand and Deepchand's ROBINHOOD 9-0 Kan Singh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's PASSING SHOW 8-12 F. Mohd 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's WILLIAM 8-12 Damodar 4
Not run: Awadh Farhan.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, S-hd.
Time 1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 150 Places Rs. 43 Rs. 21 and Rs. 28.

THE GHORPURI PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
M/s Tibrewalla and Modi's HALFAYA 8-12 Raffaele 1
Mr. K. N. Multani's MIAMI 9-0 Kheem Singh 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BLACK HUSSAR 9-0 K. Hasan 3
Mr. S. N. Daruvala's ARGENTINE 8-12 Shanker 4
Not run: Indian Money.
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 1 length
Time 1 minute 22 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 28 and Rs. 59.

THE NERAL PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy5s DANDY 8-7 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 8-7 Roberts 2
Sir Homi Mehta's NAMASTAY 8-7 Thompson 3
Maharaja of Baroda's WAR ADMIRAL 8-7 Britt 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length, Hd.
Time: 1 minute, 3 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 43 and Rs. 85.

THE MYSORE PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Diamond's STARAYA-RUSSA 8-12 Kheem Singh 1
Major A. Svamvur's SAY WHEN 7-13 Raut 2
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 8-6 Khan Z. K. 3
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's TAP DANCE 8-4 M. Singh 4
Not run: Heritage.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.

THE GHORPURI PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's MAHARANA 9-0 Roberts 1
Mr. S. P. Mistry's WASF AL MULUK 9-0 Brace 2
M/s. Tibrewalla and Modi's MALIK AL JIYAD 8-12 Raffaele 3
Haji Rashid Fadhoos's MARS 9-0 Shanker 4
Not run: Time Step, Tesfai al Furat.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 21 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 35 and Rs. 15.

THE NERAL PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GENERAL MONTGOMERY 8-7 Carr 1
Maharaja of Idar's BLUE DIAMOND 8-7 Brace 2
Sir Homi Mehta's REX 8-7 Thompson 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SUN-YAT-SEN 8-7 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by Nk, 1/2 length, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 3 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 214. Places Rs. 59. Rs. 25 and Rs. 39.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAI VILAS 9-2 Jones 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's KHAN BAHADUR 8-12 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's NAWABZADA 8-4 F. Mohd. 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ALARM 8-9 Carr 4
Not run: Royal Windsor, Han.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 47, Rs. 18 and Rs. 73.

THE MYSORE PLATE Division I—Distant 1 mile
Maharaja of Gwalior's GAY JESTER 8-8 Roberts 1
M/s. B. Patel and Parker's PESHAWAR EXPRESS 9-2 Carr 2
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's FIROUZE 9-1 Brace 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's SARDAR SAHEB 8-4 F. Mohd. 4
Not run: Pleader.
Won by 3 lengths, S-hd., 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 28.

THE BHOPAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's PAILA NUMBER 8-0 Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHAND BIBI 8-9 Roberts 2
M/s. Khairaz and d'Avoine's LION TAMER 7-9 Whiteside 3
Maharaja of Baroda's FLASHING PRINCE 8-4 Rook 4
Not run: Truefit.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 16 and Rs. 19.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Deciding Match To-day

The deciding match for the top most positions in the Bengal Club Cup League will be played at the St Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, to-day at 5-15 p.m. The rival contestants are the St. Xavier's College 'A' and Firestones S. C. The home team is now leading the table with 14 points to their credit while their rivals are just a point behind. Should the Collegians manage to even draw to-day the Championship will be theirs. There is therefore no doubt that the Firestones will try their utmost to win this engagement. So some thrilling game may be witnessed this evening.

Charges Framed In Lahore Murder Case

LAHORE, August 12.

Charges were framed to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, against nine Muslims who are being prosecuted for the alleged murder of Parmanand, a Hindu youth arising out of the burning of the leaves of Satyarth Parkash on the night between May 25 and 26 at Chowk Matti in Lahore City.

The court recorded the statement of the accused all of whom pleaded not guilty

Further hearing was adjourned till 18th August.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 12: The following is the weather chart, showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours L.M.T. on August 9:—

Allahabad 91 81 T BOMBAY 83 7 0.3, Calcutta 90 81 0, Cawnpore 91 83 0 Cuttack 84 79 0, Darjeeling 70 58 0.3, Delhi 98 81 0, Dehra Dun 91 76 0.2, Jacobabad 103 85 0, Karachi 87 81 T Lahore 97 87 0, Lucknow 93 82 0, Madras 96 74 1.3, Nagpur 86 75 0, Patna 91 81 0.1, Peshawar 96 82 0 Shillong 76 63 0.4 Simla 69 62 0.—A. P.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 11: Very enthusiastic welcome was accorded to men of the Fourteenth Army when they arrived in Trivandrum by special train on a brief holiday.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 12.

BULLION.—The High Court will hear two notices of motion against the decision of the Board of the Bullion Exchange on Monday. In the mean time attempts are being made for all amicable settlement and the Board of Directors again met today to discuss the matter.

KUTCH HUNDI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Aug. 12.

To-day's rate of Koris 300.

COTTON.—The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 408/8 for September delivery and improved to Rs. 409 on scattered buying. At the rise there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 407/12 but again ruled steady at Rs. 408/8 on moderate support At present only jobbers are interested in the market and fluctuations are narrow

Trading was light and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September 408 4 0

PRODUCE.—The local produce market was steady with a restricted turnover Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs 16 and Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 17. Goa delivery stood at Rs. 16/6 and in the absence of permits trading was small Castorseeds Bombay were quoted at Rs. 17. Goa delivery at Rs. 16/8 and Navlakhi at Rs. 16/3. Linseed C. P. was done at Rs. 15/9 and G I P Stations at Rs. 15 and small was placed at Rs. 14/2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 11.

October 21.35 December 21.18 January 21.10 Middling Spot 22.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October 21.40 December 21.21 January 21.07 Middling Spot 21.20

NOON CALL

October 21.28 December 21.11 January 20.87

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 11.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. $8/8/0

LONDON WHEAT

London, Aug. 11.

Wheat Aug/Sept	Rozario quoted	(New crop)	39/3
Wheat Aug/Sept	Australian quoted	(bulk)	45
Wheat Aug/Sept	Australian quoted	(bags)	46

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, Aug. 12

Cocoanut Raw 69, Dry 90, Cocoanut Oil 316, Copra Office 187/8, Dilpasand 210, Madrasnottam 230, Goodgooda 260, Pepper Wynaad 300, Country 287/8, Dry Ginger Chernad 190, Ernad 185, Coffee Robusta 114.

See & Hear SAIGAL - - IN - - Theatres' Filmasterpiece
PRESIDENT
MINERVA
Today: 1, 4 7 & 10 p. m.

3rd WEEK
RANJIT'S Social Hit
PAGLI DUNIYA
MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL, SHEIKH MUKHTAR, KANAIYALAL, ASHRAFKHAN
Director: ASPI
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30.

SWEET STRUGGLE OF A WOMAN'S LOVE....
PRAKASH'S Social:
KAVITA
Cast:
RATNAMALA
UMAKANT
JEEVEN
Direction
K J. PARMAR and MAHESHCHANDRA
AN 'EVERGREEN' RELEASE

MILL STORES
WOODEN ARTICLES
Picking Stick, Rollers, etc. can be had at moderate rate. Wooden Packing Cases any size can be made and supplied to order. P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur (S. I.)

FRIDAY NEXT --- ON 18th AUG.
RADIANT YOUTH
Makes A Maid about Town
GO GOOFEY and GAGA!
And In Doing So
She KNOCKS OUT A DOCTOR, To Become His Patient!
Hindusthan's Funniest Musicomedy
*
Starring:—
KISHORE SAHU,
PROTIMA DAS GUPTA,
SUSHIL SAHU,
Maya Banerji,
Romesh Gupta.
SHARARAT
Direction and Screenplay: KISHORE SAHU
* *
Advance Booking from Monday. 10 a. m to 12 & 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.
NEXT FRIDAY AT
LAMINGTON
(A Bharat Pictures Ltd. Release)

Momentous Decisions By Indian Board Of Cricket Control

By J. C. MAITRA

The Board of Control for Cricket in India arrived at some important decisions at its Annual General Meeting held at Hyderabad (Deccan) last week-end. To start with they decided to postpone the Ceylon tour to next year when they expect the travelling conditions would substantially improve. The idea of sending a team of our sports ambassadors to the neighbouring island, especially when its relations with the mother country is far from cordial, is an excellent one. But the war situation has prevented its materialisation for the last few years. At this stage it is rather difficult to say whether the tour will be practicable even next year. Sportsmen are, however, optimistic by nature, therefore, they always look forward to a brighter atmosphere in the near future and plan accordingly.

DULEEP'S SLOGAN

But it was in regard to the Ranji Trophy for the Cricket Championship of India their conclusions—or rather recommendations—were momentous and far-reaching. As I said last week in these columns, the question of improving the standard of Indian cricket has been engaging the earnest attention of some of our foremost cricketers like Prince Duleepsinhji, Nawab of Pataudi and Col. C. K. Nayudu for some time. They put forward their suggestions before the Board of Control. Then there were suggestions from the Madras and Bengal Cricket Associations in the same direction. "Duleep" is all for an outright win in the Ranji Trophy matches—from beginning to end. This slogan has been rightly taken up by others.

INHERENT DEFECT

By permitting teams to proceed from round to round on the strength of the first innings lead, the Board of Control has centred all interest on the first innings. It has become the business of teams and their batsmen in particular to take up as much time as they can to collect their runs in their preliminary effort. Nobody thinks of attacking the bowling whenever he can. Even loose balls are allowed to go by—with the result we see generally strokeless and spineless batsmen on our fields, sometimes they manage to score a fifty or a century after hours of patient stone-walling. But that is not attractive or robust cricket—or cricket, as it should be played.

THE IDEAL BATSMAN

The ideal of a batsman should be to play the ball in a variety of ways—producing various strokes in a polished and efficient manner—and at the same time collect runs as quickly as possible. This does not, of course, mean that a batsman should throw away his wicket rashly. But it does mean that he is expected to make the most of his opportunities which very few batsmen take advantage of. Unless a time-limit is fixed for each innings—and a reasonable limit at that—there is no possibility of producing brilliant batsmen of the Duleep type in good numbers and thereby brightening our cricket. I do not say that we should try to produce Duleeps by the bushel, which is an impossibility—because Ranjis and Duleeps are rare gems to be found anywhere. But we may have Nayudus and Vithals. Wazir Alis and Jais, Amarnaths and Mushtaq Alis in greater numbers.

DIVIDING THE TIME

Madras suggested that matches in the Ranji Trophy should be limited to three days, and day's cricket being six hours and an over three minutes and that each side's first innings should have 100 overs. After the first innings had been played the umpires were to divide the time into two equal parts and calculate the number of overs at three minutes an over. If both innings are not completed, the result should be decided on the first innings. Madras also suggested that this scheme should be worked as a trial for at least one year. The Board decided to circularise the same to all associations to put forward their considered views to the Board, and if acceptable the scheme might be put into operation next year.

CRIMINAL FOLLY

The Board further decided that the first round and zone final matches should be four day affairs and the semi-final and final matches should be played to a finish. I have been advocating a time-limit for these matches for a long time in these columns. The limit of four days is long enough for our constitutionally weak people and for our enervating climate. But to prolong it further is almost criminal. I should like our cricket rulers to give their earnest consideration to this aspect of the question. Sport is meant to be a healthy recreation for the participants and not their premature grave. As it is, a four day match is a colossal waste of time. To extend it further is a suicidal folly. The proper thing would be to divide the time equally between the rival teams as suggested by Madras, and declare the team showing the larger number of runs at the end, whether whole sides are out or not as winners. This will reduce stone-walling to the minimum and compel batsmen to try to score at every opportunity. Complete batsmen will come out of the trial in the long run.

BENGAL'S SUGGESTION

Bengal suggested that the Ranji Trophy should be run in two halves, India should be divided into seven zones, each zone having three associations. The winners of each zone would play in a knock-out tournament and the ultimate winners should be the Ranji Trophy Champions. It was pointed out that, according to present arrangements a team did not get the chance to play representaive Cricket if defeated in the final round, whereas if the League and knock-out systems were run each team would get a chance to play at least two matches. The majority of the members of the Board are said to have expressed the view that in the existing travelling conditions it would be unwise to adopt the League system at present, but thought that the scheme might be considered at a future date.

PATAUDI FOR REDUCTION

There is no doubt that something will have to be done after the war to help the speedy advancement of the weaker associations. Whether Bengal's suggestion to divide India into seven zones and playing the preliminary rounds under the League system or reducing the number of associations to eight and thereby restricting the number of competing teams in the National Championship to eight only as suggested by the Nawab of Pataudi, would achieve the aim would have to be carefully considered by everybody. For the moment it would have been better perhaps if the Board had accepted Prof. Deodhar's suggestion to increase the number of zones to five by creating a Central zone with Holkar, Gwalior Rajputana and Gujarat in it. It would certainly have reduced travelling to a considerable extent.

ZONAL TRIANGULAR AT HAND

Col. Nayudu, on the other hand, put forward an eight-pointed scheme. He prefers to have the matches within each zone on the League system and then a knock-out between the four zones. It is highly gratifying to learn that the Board of Control have decided to launch a Triangular Tournament between three zones, East and South combining into one for obvious reasons. If the C.C.I. agrees, the Tournament may be inaugurated in December next. I have every hope that it will be brought into being this year, as opinions are gaining ground in its favour everywhere every day. The Board of Control has appointed a Sub-Committee with Dr. Subbaroyan as Chairman, to consider all suggestions in regard to the Ranji Trophy and make their final recommendations at an early date.

QUALIFICATION AND DISQUALIFICATION

Regarding qualification of players, the Board has done well to lay it down that a player can play for an association either by virtue of birth or residence for full one year prior to his playing his first match. I do not however understand why this rule should not come into force immediately, but be delayed by a year.

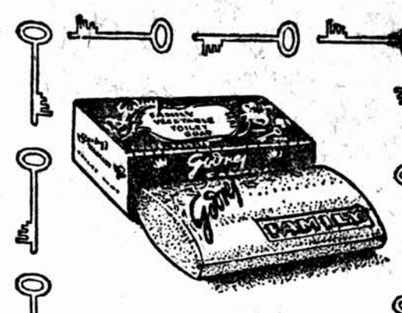
The Board has also accepted the view that a cricketer who is under a ban imposed by an Association and accepted by the Board would be ineligible to play for the Association during the existence of the ban. I wonder why the Board had not laid down such a salutary rule earlier as it has been in the Books of the Football and Hockey associations ages ago!

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Would you believe that this high-quality toilet soap costs no more than ordinary washing soap? Then why deprive ourselves of the benefit and pleasure of using an out and out superior soap? How its foaming lather cleanses and refreshes my poor, tired body .... so different from the irritating, watery thing! They tell me this 'chavi' brand soap—like the other Godrej toilet soaps—is cent per cent pure soap, elaborately manufactured (as toilet soaps should be), from soothing vegetable oils only; it is not forty per cent water, as those washing soaps are. Its sweet scent tickles my nostrils; and the gay get-up is a treat for my jaded eyes. If I had only known earlier, I would not have wronged my human skin by using any odd soap, especially when this reliable Turkish Bath costs only as little as washing soap. Anyway, better late than never!



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Turkish Bath
Shaving Stick
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Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat

Godrej 'chavi' brand
Turkish Bath
TOILET SOAP

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ATTENTION, please!

Godrej Soaps, Ltd. do NOT manufacture or sell washing soaps or any other toilet soaps than those listed in the panel above. Soaps other than these toilet soaps, sold with the name "Godrej", are NOT the products of this company.

MAN WHO KNEW MORE SECRETS THAN HIMMLER INVOLVED IN PLOT AGAINST HITLER

LONDON, Aug. 7:—General Fellgiebel of the German Army Intelligence who knew more secrets of the German military machine than any other man, has been named by Hitler as one of the high-ranking officers involved in the plot against the Nazi regime writes the "Sunday Dispatch" military analyst

The discovery that Fellgiebel was implicated obviously caused such a sensation among the Nazi leaders that Hitler referred to him as Chief of the Signal Corps instead of Chief of the Intelligence Department News that the man who knew even more secrets than Himmler had turned a traitor would have been more than the German public could stand at the moment and so Hitler changed the title of Fellgiebel's post to make it appear that only a technical General had deserted him.

Fellgiebel's whereabouts are not known, but it seems possible that he will try to get to Russia.

In all military history there has never been a Chief of Military Intelligence who openly went over to the enemy. Only once, as far as official records go, did one Intelligence Chief betray his country. That was the case of an Austrian Colonel of the General Staff Alfred Redl who sold almost all German and Austrian operational plans for the fantastic sum of £250.000 a few years before the last war.

Fellgiebel controlled more than Army Intelligence. He ranked above Gestapo Chief Himmler as far as espionage and counter-espionage went He had full control over factory espionage and was one of the first officers of the army to penetrate into Luftwaffe Intelligence.

'EASTERN FRONT' IN NORMANDY BATTLE

AMERICAN ADVANCE NORTH OF LE MANS

FURIOUS ASSAULTS ON GERMAN NAVAL BASES IN BRITTANY

LONDON, August 12.

A German radio war reporter said to-day:

"American assault columns have increased the fury of their attack against the German naval bases in Brittany. The American forces have broken through German defences at some points and heavy fighting is now going on".

The German News Agency said to-day: "The Americans yesterday reached the town of Alencon and gained several miles to the north beyond the town".

ADVANCE NORTH OF LE MANS

SHAEF, Aug. 12: The American advance continues from Le Mans. No details are available.

The town of Angers has been cleared of the Germans and occupied. British patrols driving through Foret de Cinglais have linked up with the Canadians. The Germans are believed to have pulled out of the Orne-Laize bulge to the north.

To-day's German Communique said "South-east of Caen and on both sides of the Orne powerful local enemy attacks were repelled.

South of Vire-Mortain, the enemy continued his break-through attempts all day. Bitter fighting is still going on.

North of Le Mans, the enemy has brought up reinforcements and is trying to push into the rear of our main front by attacking towards the north. Heavy fighting is raging around Alencon.

"Eastern Front" In Normandy

Reuter's special correspondent at SHAEF cables:

Von Kluge is to-day being forced to fight an "Eastern Front" battle in Normandy, which may cost him the bulk of his army.

British and Canadian pressure along the entire German flank from Vire to Vimont is making orderly withdrawal from the Mortain sector virtually impossible and the Seventh German Army is battling away without any apparent object. Even with the hidden threat of American forces advancing from Le Mans, he cannot disengage without risking a rout.

Official news of the progress of General Omar Bradley's columns beyond Le Mans is being withheld, because it would assist the Germans but it is obvious that they are very much on the move.

There is no confirmation of what was described as "wild reports" that the Americans have reached the outskirts of Paris.

LOIRE CROSSED

Active patrolling is reported in the Mayenne area. At the north of the pincers, British patrols from the Thury Harcourt bridgehead linked up with Canadian patrols from the Flaise Salient.

At the southern tip of the Allied drive, the position is described as increasingly satisfactory. Forces are across the Loire and 10 miles south of Nantes, the area of Angers has been cleared and the town occupied, and line closed well up to the Loire between Nantes and Angers. Allied tactics are to put a crowbar into the key spots of the German line, rather than batter frontally along the whole length.

BATTLE OF MORTAIN

In the area where German resistance is the heaviest, Mortain after changing hands several times is once again occupied by the Americans. Along the front from Mortain to Vire the Allies made slight advances of up to 2,000 yards.

East of Gathemo the Allies captured an important road junction. British troops are exerting steady pressure from Vire to Thury Harcourt and slow but steady progress is being made towards Conde from Mont Pincon. At Thury Harcourt the position is rather confused, and it is not quite clear who holds the town.

In the Canadian sector north of Falaise, there has been little change.

In Britanny the Citadel in Saint Malo is still holding out and there is fighting for Dinard. Brest may take some time to clear up owing to strong defences.

Yesterday's air effort was directed mainly against communication targets, ranging from north-east France to the German frontier.

Battle For St. Malo

The battle for the final clearance of Saint Malo is going on. The last strongpoint is being attacked. Dinard is still holding out.

A small German counter-attack on the northern fringe of Brest defences has been repulsed.

Resistance around Mortain is stubborn and little progress has been made by American troops.

Allied troops have reached cross roads on Gathemo-Tinchebray Road.

On the Canadian sector there has been hard fighting, particularly south of Saint Sylvain.

Three-Pronged Thrust

Three British armoured prongs are stabbing into von Kluge's defences on a 20-mile front from Roullours, south-east of Vire, to Fresnayle-Vieux about five miles east of Thury Harcourt.

The Germans will lose a considerable force if the Allies can close this sack. Below Mont Pincon, Allied tanks and infantry have already pierced the main German positions.

Along the whole British front, prisoners from five German divisions were taken yesterday.

Yesterday's attack by the British south-east of Vire is described to-day as a "moderate success." Roullours is firmly held. Resistance has been fierce.

The Germans are also fighting back in the central sector where a Senior Staff Officer to-day said: "We know for certain that we have pierced what was to be the Germans main defensive positions."

Eisenhower's 'Communique'

General Eisenhower's 'communique' to-day states: "Allied troops have crossed the Loire and reached a point ten miles south of Nantes. Fighting continues in the area of Nantes and Angers.

In the Brittany peninsula a small part of the enemy's one remaining strong point at Saint Malo is still holding out. Heavy fighting is in progress in Dinard. The situation at Brest and Lorient remain unchanged.

In Normandy the enemy is maintaining stubborn defence in the Mortain-Vire sector. Near Mortain the Allied attack is meeting strong resistance from German armoured units east and north of the town. Farther north our troops have pushed beyond Gathemo to the vicinity of Vengeons on the Gathemo-Tinchebray Highway.

Further gains have been made below Vire and the enemy has been pushed back to a point 1,000 yards south of Mison Celles La Jourdan. East of Vire, Allied troops advanced from 1,000 to 2,000 yards on a six mile front in spite of determined enemy opposition. Further east in the vicinity of Saint Pierre La Vielle, hills 266 and 229 were captured. Patrols operating from the Orne bridgehead through Foret de Cinglais and from east of Laize penetrated to Barbery.

Thury Harcourt and Saint Matin de Sallen were cleared of the enemy and south-east of Thury Harcourt the village of Esson was taken. Fighting continues in the town of Vimont.

During the twenty-four hours ending midnight August 9 the total of prisoners taken in the western sectors mostly in Brittany reached 4,822.

WIDESPREAD AIR ACTIVITY.

In a day of widespread air activity harbour defences, fuel depots, railway yards and bridges, locomotive depots, submarine shelters and airfields were attacked by many formations of our heavy bombers. The stubbornly resisting harbour defences of Brest were bombed at more than twenty points by small formations. Fuel dumps were bombed including those at Saint Florentin Pacy, Strasbourg, La Pallice and Bordeaux. The railway yards attacked were Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Belfort, Saarbrucken, Lens, Douai and Givors. The airfield targets included Villacoublay, Toussus le Noble and Coulimiers.

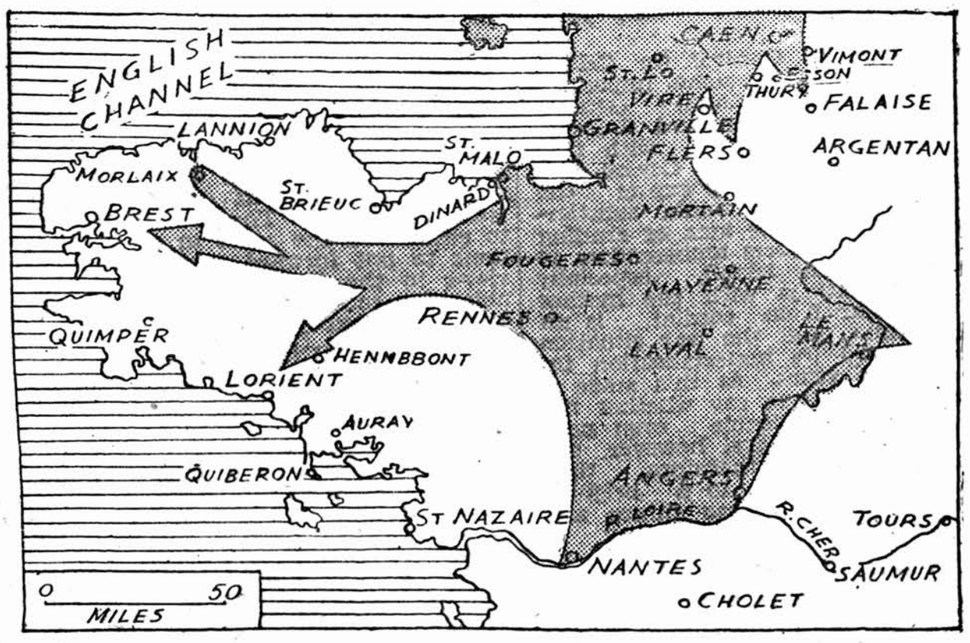
Still other targets were the submarine shelters at La Pallice and Bordeaux, locomotive depots at Somain and Etaples rail bridges which were attacked last night. Our medium bombers also operated against a variety of targets.

The coastal batteries which were holding out in the Saint Malo area were attacked in support of our ground forces. In Falaise sector mortar and artillery positions were bombed. Other targets included an ammunition dump in Foret de Roumare, rail targets at Saint Maximim and at Fismes and a temporary bridge at Oissel.

Fighter bombers operated both in close support of our forces and also on strafing missions in Evreux area and from Paris south-eastward to Dijon".—Reuter.

Killed In Action

LONDON, Aug. 12:—Major Maurice Turnbull, former Glamorgan Cricket, Captain has been killed in action in Normandy.—Reuter.



GERMAN SHIPPING ATTACKED

LONDON, Aug. 12: An Admiralty 'communique' to-day says that naval aircraft operating from carriers yesterday attacked German shipping and shore installations in Norwegian Leads between Alesund and Kristiansund in the north, including an airfield where hangars and storehouses were set on fire. Other targets successfully attacked in the Lepsoy area. Two of the three armed vessels attacked in the same area burst into flames. Two naval aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

U-Boat Shelters Bombed

LONDON, Aug. 12:—It is officially announced that early this morning a force of Lancasters of the R.A.F. Bomber Command with fighter escort attacked U-Boat shelters at Brest with 12,000 pounds bombs. Crews reported that bombs fell in a close cluster round the aiming points.—Reuter.

"ONLY RHINE CAN SECURE FUTURE"

French Leaders Demand Its Possession As Security Against Germans

ALGIERS, Aug. 11: The French provisional Government at a meeting tonight examined in broad outline the attitude that France will take up in the Allied discussion on the future of Germany.

French political circles here appear practically unanimously in insisting on the need for France to have her frontier on the Rhine and to be able to control the territory and resources of Saar and also Ruhr.

The question of French participation in Allied councils concerning armistice terms for Germany is the dominating subject of discussion here.

Various political groups in the Assembly expressed the feeling that the participation of France not only in the preparation of armistice terms, but in their subsequent enforcement has a vital bearing on the course of the post-war European political constellation.

A leading Frenchman summarised as follows the views of French leaders representing most shades of opinion from left to right:

The bitter experience of this war, and for the matter of that, of the last war has shown that no other position than the Rhine can secure the future. It is the minimum of security against a new German aggression and invasion some time in France. "We simply cannot afford another overrunning of our country by German armies.—Reuter.

Seizure Of Truck Companies Ordered

WASHINGTON, August 12: President Roosevelt, today, ordered the seizure of the Mid-Western Truck Companies, as a result of a strike which has kept 12,000 lorries from being employed on essential war transport in eight states.

The strike which was voted on June 13 began several days ago and involved 20,000 workers. The drivers maintain that the operators have failed to comply with the War Labour Board Directive.

CHOLERA ON INCREASE IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, August 12.

935 seizures and 404 deaths were reported during the week ending August 5 in the U. P. from cholera against 635 seizures and 287 deaths in the previous one. 70,777 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. Anti-epidemic measures have been intensified and assistant Directors of Public Health are touring in the affected areas. Sixteen seizures and two deaths were reported during the week from small-pox against sixteen seizures and four deaths in the previous one. Vaccinations and revaccinations continue.—A. P.

"MADINA" ASKED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJNOR, August 12.

The U. P. Government has ordered the publisher of "Madina", the Urdu biweekly, to deposit security for Rs. 3,000 till August 18 under Sub-Section (3) Section (7) Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 as amended by Sub-Section (3) Section (6) of the Defence of India Act 1939 in connection with news describing some alleged atrocities of police in Malihabad town of Lucknow under caption "Malihabad men qayamat ka manzar; magar Muslim League ne kiya", i.e. "heart-rending scene in Malihabad, but what has the Muslim League done", published in "Madina" of 25th April.

The security demanded has been deposited. It is recalled that the said news was first published in a Lahore paper, "Shahbaz". "Madina" only reproduced the words of the Lahore paper the Government's of the Punjab and Bengal have not, it is learnt, regarded publication of the said news worth taking any notice.

ALLIES WITHIN TEN MILES OF CHINDWIN

KANDY, August 12.

Following is full text of to-day's S. E. A. C. "communique":—

"Fourteenth Army troops advancing south on the Tiddim Road have occupied the last large village before the Burma frontier.

"Forces moving eastward from the Kabaw Valley are at some points within ten miles of the Chindwin River, but have met no opposition. Total enemy dead, counted in the Kabaw Valley, now exceeds 500.

Owing to weather conditions there were no important air operations".

A Press Note says:

"Fourteenth Army troops, now deep in the Chin Hills on their drive southward from Manipur, have entered Hengtam nearly 60 miles from Imphal and only seven miles from the Burma frontier.

"To make this new advance they pushed past Japanese defences covering the Tiddim road. Tanks and infantry are now engaged in clearing pockets of enemy resistance around Hengtam.—A. P.

Not The Forgotten Army

IMPHAL, Aug. 12.

"We are not the forgotten army any more." This comment from one of a group of battle-stained troops summed up the spirit of men of the 14th Army to whom General George Giffard, C.-in-C. 11th Army, read Mr. Churchill's glowing tribute to their work.

"No indeed", replied General Giffard. "'The tribute is well deserved.'

General Giffard had halted on the Tamu Road to address them during his visit of inspection to the forward areas in which the 14th Army have distinguished themselves in "all-in" fighting with the Japs.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT VISITS ALEUTIANS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11

It is officially announced that President Roosevelt paid a surprise visit to-day, making his first trip to the Aleutian islands. He travelled in a warship by way of Honolulu accompanied by Vice-Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher.—Reuter.

Mahabir Pandey Surrenders

CAWNPORE, August 12.

In compliance with the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Mahabir Pandey, President, District Congress Committee, Rai Bareilly, surrendered this evening at the residence of the District Magistrate and was taken in custody.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

New York, Aug. 12.

Previous Closing	21.35
To-day's Opening	21.37
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing	21.34
Difference	—.01

The Roy Plan

INDIAN LABOUR AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION By M. N. Roy, Published by Dr. A. P. Singh, Lucknow pp. 58. Price Re. 1. Can be had of the Radical Democratic Party, 30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

This paper was written towards the end of 1942 and published in the middle of 1943. Since then many other reconstruction schemes have come before the public. Mr. Roy takes his stand on the maxim that labour is the creator of all wealth. Labour is, therefore, bound to occupy the central place in the scheme of post-war reconstruction. If the impoverishment caused by the war is not, says Mr. Roy, counteracted quickly enough by creation and equitable distribution of new wealth, then, even the defeat of Fascism may not prevent a serious setback to human progress, to the extent of a possible breakdown of modern civilization and the consequent relapse into barbarism. Mr. Roy thinks that owing to the widespread impoverishment which will be caused by the present war, the disparity between the possibility of production and actual capacity for consumption will be greater. The social value of labour must, therefore, be assessed not only as the producer but also as the consumer. He lays great stress on the potentiality of Indian labour. "More than ninety per cent of the people of the country earn their livelihood by the sweat of the brow. Ninety per cent of a population of four hundred million represent a vast army of labour. Since labour is the creator of wealth, India should be the wealthiest country of the world. But she is not. She is one of the poorest countries of the world. This anomaly is due to the fact that a good deal of Indian labour is wasted. Its productivity remains on a very low level, and it has remained there stationary for ages. Only a small fraction of Indian labour has been affected by the introduction of the modern means of production during the last generation or two ..... Increased productivity of Indian labour and the parallel expansion of the capacity to consume will make India such a gigantic factor in world economy as will win for her a correspondingly important place in the scheme of post-war reconstruction." Mr. Roy points out that though it is taken for granted that in India the population is divided by religion, community, caste and language, as an economic unit India is composed of peasants and workers, landlords and traders, industrialists and merchants, and such other social factors operating in all other countries. Peasantry is the most numerous class of the contemporary Indian society and Indian labour, treated in his paper includes the labour of the peasant masses performed on land. The diversion of a considerable portion of that labour into more fruitful channels of employment will, Mr. Roy believes, enable India to become a decisive factor in world economy. This can be achieved, he suggests, firstly by releasing labour from the primitive social function of producing food for a bare existence, and secondly, by employing labour more fruitfully through the introduction of modern means of production both in agriculture and industry. The first part of this remedy demands that labour be freed from the bondage of decayed feudal relations. Mr Roy recognises that there is a vicious circle .Industrial backwardness keeps the country poor, and the poverty of the country hinders the development of modern industries; but, Mr. Roy says, the problem ceases to be baffling and a way out of the vicious circle becomes evident as soon as it is remembered that there is a world of difference between production for exchange and production for use. According to Mr. Roy, the principle which should guide the scheme of post-war reconstruction is to treat the world as a whole. However, he does no indicate the outline of a such a scheme. There are other matters in which his own scheme appears to be scrappy. He has raised a number of important points, but does not adequately deal with them. Either he ought to have selected only the most salient points or he could have leisurely treated the subject exhaustively choosing a broader canvas for the purpose.

Confused Thinking

Mr Roy has succumbed to the temptation of introducing extraneous matters in order to advertise his own work For example, he wants to usurp credit in the name of the Indian Federation of Labour by saying that it was mainly through the efforts of that organisation that Indian labour was kep out of the so-called sabotage movement. In fact the credit belongs partly to the native shrewdness of Indian labour and partly to sheer economic necessity.

For bringing about an equitable distribution of national wealth, the most practical and generally beneficial procedure, according to Mr. Roy, is that the Government should acquire the ownership of lands now held by private landlords. The compensation to be paid should, he suggests, be in the form of bonds, on condition that at least seventy per cent be invested in industrial enterprises. This is a specimen of confused thinking on Mr. Roy's part. Anyhow the bondholders will be entitled to interest only till the bonds mature for repayment, or till they automatically lapse after a certain period if the rate of interest is high enough to liquidate the principal amount within that period. The question of investment therefore, does not arise. No amount can be invested in more than one place at a time.

Extracts from the Report of the London Chamber of Commerce are given as appendices to the booklet under review. These extracts are an important part of the booklet. Some of the views expressed in the said report, coming as they do from such a responsible commercial body, are worth noting. For example: "It is an obvious absurdity that nations should regard it as necessary to export their real wealth, not for the purpose of paying for imports, but in order to solve their domestic unemployment problem by passing it on to other countries.....international trade must now be raised to its true function, that is, nothing more nor less than an exchange of goods and services of a mutually advantageous character." Recently Mr Roy has elaborated his ideas and schemes in a ten-year plan in which special attention is given to the development of agriculture. This plan aims at increasing agricultural production four times and industrial production six times, giving priority to expansion of agricultural production through mechanisation, modernisation and collectivisation. This plan takes for its model the Soviet plan. Mr Roy's contribution to the planning for post-war reconstruction in this country is useful though one may not see eye to eye with him in everything he says. If at all we are going to have a plan, its nature will undoubtedly depend upon the nature of the Government we are going to have in the near future. That a plan really beneficial to the country as a whole will be adopted only if there is real independence and real democracy, goes without saying.

P. G. K.

I Saw Kerala Starving!

(Continued From Page 3)

mother was but smiled cheerily putting her dirty thumb in her mouth and rocking her head when we lifted her up on some steps to question. I could not resist photographing her. All the other kids must have been like her several months before. From Shertalli alone 35,000 men went to Assam. Their children and wives are now on the streets. Six lacs of rupees come to Travancore from men in the army. But that is not enough to feed their families.

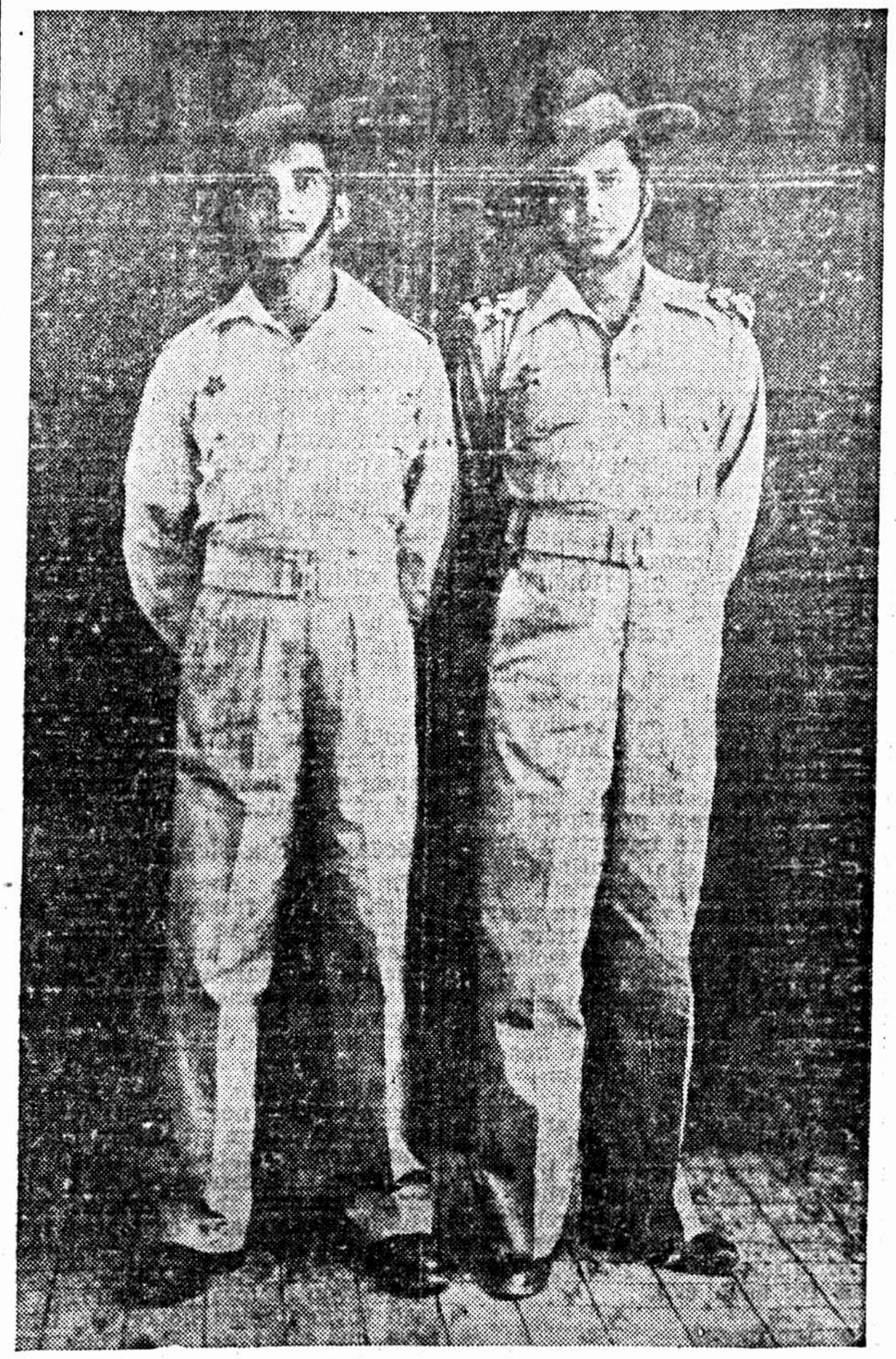
With the beginning of the African war the coir factories began to get military orders for 'salitta' (a kind of hammock) and coir bags. It gave employment to some. We saw these workers in and outside the factories. Famine is eating out their lives but they are speeding up production. In one factory I saw tents being made for the army. Women worked there too, doing the stitching Some women I saw earlier in a relief kitchen, newly come from the villages and in their dresses and looks quite unlike the destitutes had said they came to look for work. Only a few get work and the others dry up into destitutes or live by prostitution. It is so in all the big towns, just as it has been in Bengal, but the villages are not vitiated yet. It is limited to only those who come to the towns.

Victims Of 'Jenmi'

In Shertalli whole villages looked composed of crude huts hardly higher than a man and with very little thatching left on them. A woman was cooking something under the shade of a tree and we saw some cocoanut leaves and bamboo poles sticking out of the ground nearby. That she said was her home. The *Jenmi* (landlord) had got it pulled down some months back. She had not paid her rent. Her husband had died of cholera last year and she had herself and two children to feed with 3 annas a day she got out of beating cocoanut husks

In Puthupanam in north Malabar, I heard another woman telling exactly the same story. Only her hut had been spared. The women coir workers' existence is the most miserable I've seen so far The cocoanuts are put into water to rot for the husk to come off. They stink and turn all the waterways of the village into slow, rank streams of black filth. The women sit half-buried in dirt and sand beside these naked except for a short rag round their waists and beat out the fibre all day. The husk belongs to the Jenmi on whose grounds they live and the cocoanuts grow. They are merely paid for their labour. In Puthupanam and in Panambar in south Malabar I found hundreds of them in scattered groups. Each one of them looked as wretched as the other and it seemed one is seeing the same one a number of times at different places. I have hardly seen human faces more pitiable than theirs except perhaps those of the dead. I saw in Chittagong relief hospital last year.

In Puthupanam beside a magnificent sea and the frilled silhouette of coccanut palms little wretched figures crawled out of their huts when they saw us coming. I thought of the appalling contrasts of the scene, and throughout my ramblings I had occasions to think of it again and again.



Sub. Nikkam and Hav. Gajendar Singh

SOVIET HONOURS FOR FIRST INDIAN SOLDIERS

At an impressive ceremony at the Soviet Embassy at Teheran the Soviet Ambassador, M. Maximov, on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., presented Russian decorations to Officers and men of the British and Indian Armies for distinguished services in the transportation of arms, material and food to Russia.

The Order of the Red Star was presented to Sub. Narayan Rao Nikkam, village Nerala Hatti. Tehsil Kankanhalli, district Bangalore and Hav Gajender Singh, of village Baraloo, tehsil Shor, district Almora, who are serving in General Purpose Transport Companies of the R.I.A.S.C.

Two British officers of the R. I. A. S. C. also received decorations. In addition, two generals, two brigadiers two colonels and six lieutenant-colonels also received Russian decorations.

Sub. Nikkam and Hav. Gajendar Singh were personally congratulated by the Soviet Ambassador and Lieut.-Gen Sir Arthur Smith C-in-C. Persia and Iraq Command.

M Maximov acknowledged the help given to the Red Army. "It again emphasises the military co-operation of our peoples, not only in the field of battle but also in those quarters which influence the success of operations in the field against our common enemy Hitlerite Germany", he said

The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr D. W. Lascelles, warmly thanked the Russian Ambassador on behalf of the British and Indian forces for the honour bestowed on them

Lieut.-Gen Sir Arthur Smith, on behalf of the British and Indian officers and other ranks who have been honoured, said, "Those of us who have been decorated realise that we are but the representatives of the many British and Indian soldiers who have done loyal and steady work which, though not in the limelight, has been the back-bone of our aid to Russia." He was particularly glad that Indian soldiers had been honoured.

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These Men, Thy Brothers!

(Continued from Page 5)

tural characteristics of the aborigines, and their relation to their neighbours from the plains. From this examination the author concludes that they are neither Animists, nor aborigines in the real sense of the term but merely backward Hindus. As such their assimilation into the Hindu communities around them is seen as a natural and really inevitable process.

Dr. Ghurye next proceeds to give a detailed account of the treatment meted out to the aborigines by the Indian and British Governments. He finds this record neither consistent nor inspired by correct principles.

Then comes an important chapter reviewing the writings and opinions of anthropologists, British and Indian, who have worked on the same question before. He traces the inspiration of isolationism to the findings of W. H. R. Rivers about the depopulation of Melanesia. Himself a student of Rivers, Dr. Ghurye does not fall into the error of thinking that what is true of a tribal people in a Pacific island, is necessarily true of the hill tribes of India. He does not argue by analogy but by facts. And by facts he finds that the only way to tackle the problem of the aborigines is not by broad generalisations but finding remedies for each evil.

No Sentiment

He also finds that the economic problem of the aborigines is shared by millions of their oppressed countrymen from the plains. This is in fact Dr. Ghurye's special contribution. He brings the problem of the aborigines into the right perspective. Economists and Reformers of India have left the aborigines out of their calculations. In dealing with questions such as ignorance, illiteracy, landless peasants, rural indebtedness, forced labour, primitive (and in this case disastrous) methods of cultivation and the exploitation of the poor man's love of drink, the aboriginal is not generally taken into account. Now Dr. Ghurye shows that the aborigine is merely an extreme instance of the backward peasant.

Dr. Ghurye's approach is that of a sociologist who proceeds on the footing that whatever is conducive to the welfare of not only the particular tribe or sect but for the whole people should be fostered and welcomed (personally I see no reason why the civilised sections of the people should not borrow from the aborigines any features of their life such as community life, joint ownership of land and the love of song and dance and a free life). At the same time one need not interfere with any custom or practice of a tribe merely because you do not like it so long as it is not harmful. But if any practice be found harmful either to the tribe or even to the rest of the people no sentimental considerations should come in the way of its elimination although such elimination must be slow and not harsh and unregulated.

Necessary Knowledge

Dr. Ghurye does not make a fetish of the freedom of the aborigine to live in the manner he pleases. Head hunting and the practice of marriage by capture have been banned for good. Axe cultivation has to go too wherever it is found wasteful and wherever its effects on the soil and forests is found to be ruinous. The aborigine need not be forcibly prevented from brewing his liquor from "Mahua". (Even the Congress Ministries classed with grim humour, the aborigine with the European and exempted both from the operation of Prohibition laws). And this becomes criminal when contractors are allowed to sell them foreign liquor. Dr. Ghurye has cited at least one such instance. At the same time when there is a movement of reform from within the ranks of the aborigines, such movements should be fostered and encouraged and not killed by neglect. The author has given instances where this has occurred.

It is this practical approach that lends the greatest value to the book. It is true that the book is so overweighted with learning and is couched in such an academic language that it is likely to break the back of the donkey called the ordinary reader. But politicians, legislators, social workers, publicists and all those who are interested in the problem of the aborigines must necessarily read this book.

The aborigines number 30 million. They are the flesh of our flesh. Their problems are ours. But their problems cannot be tackled without an adequate knowledge of their history. This book provides that knowledge as far as the aborigines of the Central belt are concerned.

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My dear Sisters and Brothers

"The other day our teacher asked us," writes Brother Ganesh R. Kulkarni (14 years) of Juhu, "who was the happiest man in the world? Some said the King, others said the lawyers, and so on. But I favoured the agriculturist of a village." Brother Ganesh had his own reasons to support his answer, and this is what he has to say:—

An agriculturist's work begins early in the morning and ends early in the evening, and he has a recess of about two to three hours in between. He has no worries as most of the clerks have, of attending their respective offices from nine in the morning upto late at night. An agriculturist, besides, has no worries of air raids, nor of rationing: He is not required to stand in a queue to obtain his daily bread—He gets his simple meal alright.

He is away from such vices as smoking, drinking, races, etc. His income is little, but his expenditure also is little. He has not to wait for trams and buses, and cares a two pence for cinemas and theatres. He enjoys good many festivals. He has not much to worry about the future. He does not depend upon other people except on the forces of Nature. And his health is good throughout the year.

* * *

Here is a little poem on "The Fat Mouse," sent by Sister Mary J. Mody (7 years) of Chowpatty:—

I saw a lean black cat,
So lean, lean, lean;
She sat on an old mat,
Which was green, green, green.

There came a fat white mouse.
So fat, fat, fat;
He lived in the same red house,
With the lean cat, cat, cat.

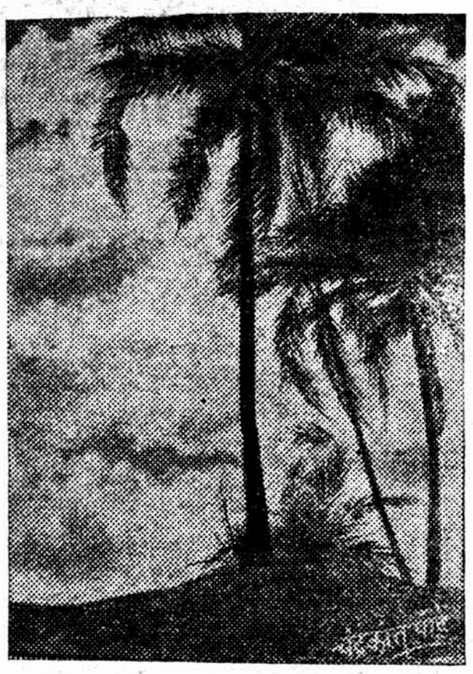
He stood beside the cat,
And said, said said:
"I don't fear Hitler, still less a cat,
I'm not afraid, afraid, afraid!"

* * *

Brother Prem Kumar (15 years), of Cutch Mandvi, has written a heart-rending account of a flood at his place:—

There was a heavy rain at Cutch Mandvi on the 10th July last. A great flood came and swept away logs worth hundreds of rupees. Five ships disappeared. Several lives were lost, and many people became homeless.

It was pitiful to see a boy in the middle of the river—sitting on a plank which was being carried away—crying for his mother. A Pir's Tomb on the bank of the river was broken into pieces, and the Temple of Hanumanji near the tank also tumbled down.



The Palms and the Clouds
(Drawn by Brother Chandrakant Pande—17 years—Amraoti)

Owing to the inability of getting films, I was and am unable to snap these painful sights—otherwise I would have sent you the photographs.

* * *

Some riddles sent by Brother P. R. Mathur (20 years), of Jodhpur:—

What is the safest place in a thunderstorm?—A train, because it always has a conductor.

Where can you always find money?—In the Dictionary.

What can pass before the sun without making a shadow?—The wind.

Behn Jaibharati is one of the oldest members of the Balkan-ji-Bari: She will give a dance recital today at the Variety Entertainment Concert arranged in aid of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobi Talao, at 4-30 p.m., under the presidentship of Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Are the Zebra's stripes black on white or white on black?—Zebra's stripes are black on white.

What goes from Bombay to Calcutta without moving?—A railway line.

I am a vegetable: If you cut me I make the world cry—Which vegetable am I——An onion.

* * *

"Times is more than money," writes Sister Sharifa Tayabji (12 years) of Warden Road:—

Take time to live. That is what time is for. Killing time is suicide.

Take time to work. It is the price of success.

Take time to think. It is the source of power.

Take time to play. It is the fountain of wisdom.

Take time to be friendly. It is the road to happiness.

Take time to dream. It is hitching your wagon to a star.

Take time to love and be loved. It is the privilege of the gods.

Take time to look around. It is too short a day to be selfish.

Take time to laugh. It is the music of the soul.

Take time to play with children. It is the joy of joys.

Take time to be courteous. It is the mark of a man.

* * *

Brother Kantilal Mehta (16 years) of Santa Cruz, has spoken of the following "unusual complaint" in his letter:—

Girish was on a visit to his aunt's. "Won't you have another piece of cake?" she asked.

"No, thank you," answered Girish.

"You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite," remarked his aunt.

"This isn't loss of appetite," was Girish's reply. "What I am suffering from is politeness."

* * *

I shall be glad to receive short contributions from any young writers for insertion in this "Corner". Please write legibly and only on one side of the paper, and mention your full name and address and age and forward them to the address given below.

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Relics Of Keats And Shelley Restored To Rome

Rome, August 4—Three priceless relics of Keats and Shelley, taken from wartime Rome to Mount Cassino and miraculously saved from the destruction of that sanctuary, were to-day ceremoniously restored to the safe-keeping on the Keats-Shelley Memoral House, in Rome, in the presence of Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, pre-war members of the Memorial Committee and now the U.S. and British representatives to the Allied Advisory Council for Italy.

The relics included the ashes of Shelley taken from the funeral pyre of the drowned poet on the shore near Via Reggio, irreplacable first editions of Keats, a manuscript of poems, and the famous wash drawing of Keats' head done by his friend Joseph S. Severn as he watched by the deathbed of the poet in the house in Piazza di Spagna where the ceremony took place.

Signora Cacciatore custodian of the memorial and of the library which competes with the British Museum in its collection for the study of Keats, Shelley and Byron, told the story of how its treasures survived the war and the German occupation. American members of the committee carried on after the British had to quit Rome, and when the Americans in turn had to leave Italy, an improvised group of friendly Italians and neutrals saved the historic site and library from Fascist and Nazi vandalism.

When the Piazza di Spagna came under German shell fire on September 10, 1943 the most precious of the portable relics were packed in two boxes and smuggled through the German lines into the monastery on Mount Cassino by Prince Filippo Caffarelli. When Mount Cassino in turn became a prospective battlefield in December, 1943, the boxes were once more successfully smuggled past the Nazis who were already looting and dispersing art and literary masterpieces.

One morning on the outskirts of Cassino, a dusty figure in priestly robes hailed a ride on a German truck into Rome. He had with him a suitcase and boxes that contained the Shelley relics. The priest was Don Nauro Iguanez, the Maltese librarian of Mount Cassino, who thus brought them to another sanctuary before they could be officially restored in Rome after its liberation.

The contents were found to be intact and have been assigned to the care of the Memorial House. In the name of the Anglo-American committee and of all lovers of English literature, Sir Noel thanked all those who had been concerned with the hazardous task of guarding the memorial and its treasures with such conspicuous devotion and happy success.—U.S.O.W.I.

A New World Order

PANTOPIA, a New World Order (1944); by A. G. MONTEIRO, pp. 242. Price Rs. 5-12. Equality of opportunity for everybody in every sphere of life—material, physical, sexual, recreational, political, economic, social, denominational is the basis of the author's N.W.O. The diverse problems of individual happiness and collective happiness and the methods to achieve them are discussed both realistically and ideally The book is sincere and earnest It has the impress of deep and wide study and observation and courageous presentation. It is a storehouse of good thoughts and suggestions and would furnish ample material to any general essayist. Apart from his concrete plan, the author's words will find echo in and give cheer to many a heart, throughout the world and aid in the process of speeding up world-brotherhood. The table of contents is excellently well prepared.

N. H. P.

THE ARYAN PATH

Do miracles, in the sense of deviations from the known laws of nature, happen? The question provokes the counter-question whether man, even at the present stage of his evolution, can be said to know all the laws of nature. Since obviously he is not yet equipped with such knowledge, and since the bounds of man's knowledge have always been expanding, it would be clearly futile to predict that no event would happen which might prove inexplicable to him in terms of his then knowledge. That being so, miracles in the above-mentioned sense by the instrumentality of whichever agency, 'divine' or 'diabolical,' they might be produced, cannot be said to be unlikely to have happened in the past or to happen in the future. In the August number of "The Aryan Path" the Rev. Leslie Belton surveys the position and comes to the conclusion that "nothing can happen contrary to the laws of nature, but the limits of possibility cannot be drawn in a universe unfathomable to the finite mind."

Shrimati M. A Ruckmini, in another article dwells on the contribution of the well-known mediaeval woman-saint Sri Andal, to the devotional literature of Tamilnadu. Though counselling passionate devotion and selfless service to God, her poetry, says the writer breathes of robust optimism. Among other contributions in the same journal are those on the philosophy of Keats, by Dorothy Hewlett, on image-worship by R. B. Pingley and on the power of words by R. L. Megroz.

BEVERIDGE PLAN

BEVERIDGE EXPLAINED by G. D. H. Cole. Published by Vora & Co., Publishers, Ltd., 3-4, Round Building, Bombay 2; pp. 73. Price One Rupee.

In this booklet Mr. Cole explains what the Beveridge Report on social security means. No writer could do this better than Mr. Cole; his name is a guarantee that the self-imposed task has been carried out in the most competent manner. Mr. Cole has confined himself to an explanation of the report without indulging in any criticism, because the points at which the proposals are open to criticism are to his mind all of secondary importance. In his opinion no more important social document has been issued for a generation and it is his earnest desire that Sir William Beveridge's notable contribution to reconstruction policy should neither be rejected nor pushed aside.

The Beveridge Plan lacks three important provisions: a policy of full employment guaranteed by the State, a National Minimum for the employed worker and a system of Children's Allowances. These provisions do not form part of his proposed unified scheme of social insurance, but they are necessary conditions of its success. "Into two of them he does not enter beyond stating the principle itself. To discuss the steps needed to ensure 'full employment' would inevitably", says Mr. Cole, "have meant covering a wide range of questions that were not submitted to the Beveridge Committee, including the entire problem of 'economic planning' and of the relations which are to exist after the war between the State, industry and the financial system." Sir William Beveridge, in his Social Plan, "assumes conditions of 'full employment'—that is to say, he assumes that the State will take, as it undoubtedly can, the necessary measures to provide enough jobs to go round. This is an absolutely indispensable assumption, without which the Plan cannot be made to work successfully. If we return to conditions of mass-unemployment, the entire financial basis of the Plan will be upset." This is the most crucial problem. Mass-unemployment cannot be banished for ever so long as the motive of production is profit and not service, and so long as there is no international planning for production and exchange on the same principle. One may be pardoned if one is inclined to look upon the Beveridge Plan as a device to keep to present economic system intact and to provide social security within the four corners of that system. In that sense it is an impossible plan.

Mr. Cole has expressed his fears at the end of his pamphlet that attempts are likely to be made on behalf of vested interests to sabotage the Beveridge Plan limited as it is in its scope in dealing with the economic structure of the present day. The bogey of international competition is sure to be trotted out as an excuse for putting the Plan into cold storage as soon as the war is over. Already, in spite of commercial truce during the war period, the financiers and industrialists of U.S.A. and U.K. are busy searching out 'fresh fields and pastures new' for their enterprises.

P. G. K.

Hindu Jurisprudence

GENERAL INTRODUCTION (with special reference to Yajnavalkyasmrti and Mitakshara) and Indexes, (The Collection of Hindu Law Texts Series Vol. 29) with 3 Appendices: By J. R. Gharpure, B.A. LL.B.

The reviewer has a vivid recollection of the learned author boarding a third-class compartment in a train bound from Victoria Terminus for Poona, armed with a roll of manuscript and promptly sitting down to correcting it, utterly oblivious throughout the journey, to his own comfort, to fellow travellers and to the passing scenery outside. The same grim concentration, the same thoroughness and the same deep reading and study embellish every page of this book.

The present volume concludes the learned author's thirty years' labour in the particular field of presenting to the world a complete text and translation of some of the standard ancient works in Hindu Jurisprudence. The present volume contains a history of Dharma-Shastra (and therein, of the sources of law, the schools of law, the samskaras, and the laws and administration of civil and criminal justice in ancient India) (pp. 190); a chapter on Sapindya (Vol. 27) with Tables (pp. 77); Subject-index, (pp. 22); Author-index (pp. 25); Quotation—index and case-index, etc. At the top of every page is given a note of the contents below, thus making reading both easy and interesting. The volume will prove deeply instructive not only to the judge and the legal practitioner, but also to the historian, the sociologist, and the general reader.

N. H. P.

DECCAN STATES LAW REPORTS

The Sawantwadi and Kurundwad (Junior) Darbars deserve to be congratulated on their laudable enterprise in publishing two volumes containing decisions on important civil and criminal cases disposed of by their High Courts. These reports, though of local importance, are bound to be appreciated by members of the bar and the public even outside the States. Some of the Deccan States are understood to have under their consideration the question of establishing a joint High Court. When the scheme materialises, publication of the decisions of such a Court will be valued by all those who are interested in the administration of the Indian States. The Deccan States, though small, are sovereign States, with the result that not even the Privy Council decisions bind the courts in these States. Reports like those under review will, therefore, ensure to a certain extent uniformity not only in the subordinate courts of the States concerned by also in the High Court itself. The industry and care displayed by Mr. R. P. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, presiding judge of the two High Courts, in the preparation of the two volumes, are highly commendable.

History—From A New Angle!

FAISLAKUN JANGEN. By Mahmud Khan Mahmud, author of "Tarikh-e-Saltanat-e-Khudadad", etc. Published by Malik Book Depot, Kakkezayyan Street. Lahore. Pp. 191. Rs. 2.

In this Urdu book the author, who is sufficiently conversant with the history of South India and who has to his credit a voluminous history of Sultan Tipu of Mysore, deals with eight great battles which were fought on the various battle fields of India between Hindus and Musalmans, between Musalmans and Musalmans, between Musalmans and Britishers and between Hindus Musalmans and Britishers on the one hand and Musalmans on the other. These battles are the three well-known battles fought on the battle-field of Panipat, the battle of Thanesar, the battle of Kannauj, the battle of Talikotah, the battle of Plassey and that of Seringapatam. All of these battles may or may not be "decisive", but there is no doubt that they all affected the course of events in India to a very large extent. The author deals with these battles from a patriot's angle of vision only and that is the reason why he condemns in the most forceful language the treacherous acts on the part of the various moving figures of the times, both Hindus and Musalmans, who knowingly and selfishly helped in the gradual process of India's disintegration by working against the common interests of the country as a whole.

Khatau Sports Review

KHATAU SPORTS REVIEW.—Edited by Mr. N V. Ullal and published by Khatau Sports Club, Byculla, Bombay.

The latest issue of the Khatau Sports Review shows remarkable improvement in every respect. Apart from the record of the various activities of the Club, which must be gratifying to its Managing Committee and the members the Review contains several interesting articles from the pens of Miss Tara Deodhar, and Messrs. T. V. Narayan, M. R. A. Iyer, A. C. Pereira, K. G. Pardeshi, O. Mohansundaram and D. P Thanawalla on varied subjects. The magazine deserves wholehearted support from all sportsmen.

J. C. M

SHRI VALLABHACHARYAJINA SIDDHANTO, by Mohanlal V. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B. printed at the Navprabhat Printing Press Ahmedabad, Price 0-8-0.

A German thinker. Prof. Helmuth von Glassenav has studied the Shuddhadwait School of Indian Philosophy, and written a book called "Doctrine of Vallabh". This is a translation of that book into Guiarati by one who has studied the subject deeply and has therfore been able to present it in a form, which has made it easy for the reader to grasp the fundamentals of that creed which holds a very place, in the Vaishanavaiti world. Vallabh Acharya was himself a thinker and author and his Life recently published in English by that well known writer on the different religions of the world. Mr. Manilal of Rajkot, brings into great relief the admirable methods pursued by the Acharya in propounding the Shuddh Advaitya Branch of Hindu Philosophy. K.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION by Sri Brahmanandagiri Swami (Brahmavidya Publications, Tenali, S. India). Pp. 54 Re. 1. (Translated from Telugu). In so far as the book makes an attack on blind belief and calls for the exercise of reason and thought, it is readable. But when the author attempts to sketch the social and political doctrines as the times, in his opinion, demand, he is unpractical. He advocates, e.g., that boys and girls "should be handed over to Government," at the age of six, to be educated; and religions, temples, frontiers and multifarious languages should be destroyed. The author who is styled "Jagadguru" is, with his knowledge and learning, very clear in exposing some current blind superstitions and beliefs leading to inertia.

N.H.P

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PREMCHAND

PREMCHAND, by Madan Gopal, published by the Bookabode, 119. Circular Road, Lahore.

It is true, as the author remarks in his Preface, that "Of the four outstanding figures in Indian literature—Rabindranath Tagore, Iqbal, Saratchander Chatterjee and Premchand—the last alone remains almost unknown to the English-reading public." Mr. Madan Gopal, therefore has filled a long-felt need by writing this small but quite exhaustive book on the personality and literary achievements of the late Munshi Premchand, who is acknowleged by all to be the best novelist and short-story writer in Hindustani—writing and publishing all his works in both Hindi and Urdu scripts.

In the opening chapter, the author discusses the development of Premchand's personality and writings against the background of the political movements in the country. This is as it should be, for he was deeply stirred—and influenced—by the freedom struggle launched by the Congress in 1930 and some of his best novels bear the unmistakable impress of "Gandhian" ideology. But in the later years of life, Premchand was influenced by socialism, too, and helped to found the Progressive Writers' Association in collaboration with the advanced leftwing writers. Unfortunately, this phase of Munshi Premchand's literary career is glossed over by Mr. Madan Gopal.

The book can be recommended to all those who wish to get acquainted with the work of this great Indian writer. And one hopes that Mr. Madan Gopal will follow it up with translation of one or two novels of Premchand—like "Gaudan" and "Karma Bhoomi". He seems to be admirably suited for the task.

K. A. A

NOVEL OF SUN YAT SEN'S LIFE

KWANTUNG MESSAGE, by Paul Steven, Padma Publications, Price: Rs. 5/8.

The "Kwantung Message" was the message of revolution that Dr. Sun Yat Sen sent to the four corners of China at the time of the Canton insurrection.

This is a novel of a rather unusual character inasmuch as it tells a political rather than a personal story. As a vivid canvas of revolutionary China it is quite an achievement. Revolutionaries, Manchu potentates, renegades foreign exploiters, ignorant peasants, awakened women, all pass in a historic cavalcade, with the spotlight focussed on the central figure of Sun Yat Sen. But so far as delineation of character, the depiction of deeper psychological currents determining human behaviour and the etching of detail are concerned the novel is rather sketchy and unsatisfactory. It almost gives the impression of being a somewhat detailed synopsis of an epic novel of the Chinese revolution.

K. A. A.

Guide To Mandu In Urdu

MANDU, by Mirza Muhammad Bashir. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Hind, Delhi. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 11 132. Paper cover Rs. 2-0-0.

This is the translation of an English book meant for visitors to Mandu, "the city of Joy" as it was originally called, which is situated in Dhar State. The original book was written by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., Head of the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad (Dn.) and is published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay. It is a guide-book in the real sense of the term, with this difference that in the beginning a detailed history of the town is given which helps the readers in fully realising the importance of Mandu, once a flourishing town but now reduced to ruins. This is the town which played an important part in the life of Baj Bahadur and Rupmati and for this reason it has a charm of its own. The translation in Urdu is very well done and reads like a novel. It contains a number of photographs depicting various buildings which have any historical value about them. The general get-up is quite decent.

Z. A. B.

RATLAM KIDHAR? or WHITHER RATLAM? is a small Hindi booklet written and published by Mr. Satyadev Vidyalankar for the Marwadi Pragati Sangh, New Delhi. The booklet presents a vivid picture of the rule of autocracy said to prevail in Ratlam.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Here is a story India ought to hear. It is the story of Agnes Smedley. And Freedom is its theme!

India will rejoice in this story, for Agnes Smedley, though she has never been allowed to enter this country, has been closely related to India—both politically and personally!

*

Who Is Agnes Smedley?

Yes, indeed, who is this Agnes Smedley? And how does she concern India?

I first remember reading about her when Upton Sinclair wrote in an article in 1937:

"Newspaper dispatches bring us the strange tale from the province of Shensi in the remote north-western part of China. An American woman, a school teacher from the Middle West, has become one of the leaders of the radicals of that disturbed and dangerous front of the world. She is organising in Sien-fu a people's front of the Chinese against the Japanese..... Why does she take up the people first of India and then of China, making their cause her own, even to starvation and death?..... if she wins, this school teacher from the American Far West will be remembered as we remember Lafayette and as the French remember Joan of Arc."

Coming from so distinguished a man as Upton Sinclair, this is high praise, no doubt. But it does not tell the whole story.

But, while singing the "Battle Hymn of China*", Agnes Smedley tells her *own story—frankly, fearlessly, yet modestly, giving it no more than a few out of the 365 closely printed pages in which she tells the eye-witness story of revolution in "Red" China.*

*

For Freedom Of Women

Agnes Smedley comes from a working class family of American South-West and something in her parentage explains her rebellious temperament, proletarian sympathies and unconventional life: "... two strains mingled when my father and mother married. One strain—my mother's—was of a hardworking, gentle, and devout folk. The other consisted of rebels, wanderers, tellers of tall tales, singers of songs. . ."

"My father did unskilled labour and drank to forget his hopes, and my mother worked intermittently as a wash-woman and keeper of boarders..... I disliked so many things in life and received so many humiliations from rich little girls that my teachers used to keep me after school and lecture me on the bourgeoise virtues. It was in vain..... nothing could make a little lady of me."

When her mother died, 16-year old Agnes revolted against the crushing burden of her economic circumstances, the poverty and squalor of the mining camp. But the first phase of her revolt was against the tyranny of man over woman, against a social system then prevailing even in America that ordained that "women could only trail behind or sit at home having babies. Such a fate I rejected."

This early resentment of a society dominated by the male sex has continued to be one of the dominant motifs of her life. Sharing the views of many other gallant feminists like Isadora Duncan and Ethel Mannin, Agnes Smedley has spoken bitterly of the servile status imposed on her sex.

"I have always detested the belief that sex is the chief bond between man and woman. Friendship is far more human. I personally have never been able to reconcile myself to the sex relationship, for it seemed to me only a trap which limited women in every way. For women marriage is at best an economic investment; at worst a relic of human slavery. I have, however, heard of no society which has solved this problem; decades later I did not fail to tell men in the Soviet Union that I had listened to many men make speeches from the tomb of Lenin in the Red Square, but only one woman—and that on International Women's Day."

*

For Freedom Of India

In her early twenties, Agnes Smedley came to New York city, "working during the day and attending lectures at night at New York University".

She knew very little about politics. But several thousand miles away in a country which to her was only a geographical expression, a spot on the map, things were happening which were to draw this young American girl into the vortex of revolutionary activity, and thus perhaps to change the entire course of her life. At 23 or 24, Agnes Smedley might have become a teacher, a journalist, a doctor or just married and "lived happily ever after". But India decided otherwise.

Revolutionary activity was rampant in India and many of the revolutionaries were forced to flee from India and seek safety in exile. Some of them were then living in New York city. This is how Agnes Smedley describes her first contact with Indian revolutionaries:—

"Among the friends I made was an old professor from India, Lala Lajpat Rai, who began tutoring me in Indian history, preparatory to sending me to India as a teacher. Some of his younger countrymen convinced me that India could not be advanced until it was freed from British rule—as America had been freed—by revolution. All my experiences predisposed me to believe this, and I became a kind of communication centre for these men. I kept their correspondence, their codes and foreign addresses. It was as a result of this work that I was arrested in 1918, held in solitary confinement in the Tombs of New York City....."

It was during this jail term (like many political prisoners in India) that Agnes Smedley taught herself to write and came out with a volume of short stories, "Cell Mates", when she was released after the Armistice.

In 1919 she left for Europe, working her passage as a stewardess. She had no definite destination, no clear aims, no connections with any organisation save a weak link with Indian exiles who lived in Europe, visit the Soviet Union, and, if possible, find work on some ship sailing for India."

*

She never did obtain a visa for India. The British authorities would not allow such an anti-Imperialist to enter the sacrosanct precincts of the Empire. Agnes Smedley did not come to India. But she married an Indian—Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, brother of Mrs. Naidu. She paints a vivid and moving picture of Viren and her life with him.

"The first person I met there (Berlin) was the Indian revolutionary leader Virendranath Chattopadhyaya ..... I found his personality and past life compelling. In a very short time I had entered into a union with him; it was not a legal marriage, but I bore his name and was known as his wife.....

"Whether or not I loved him I do not know. Many years after I had left Viren I remember writing to an American friend that "to my astonishment and resentment Viren remains the centre of my emotional life, and if he were in danger I suppose I would walk barefoot around the world to help him. Yet I would not live with him." That was long ago, and time again proved the great healer. That he loved me there is no doubt. Neither I nor others understand why, for he had little interest in women."

The marriage could not be legalized because of an earlier marriage of Viren. He had married an Irish Catholic girl but they quarrelled over the question of religion—"he was a pagan who rejected all her efforts to convert him"—but the marriage could not be annulled.

The "unofficial marriage" proved to be an advantage at least in one respect. Twice the British Secret Service tried to arrest her, claiming that being married to an Indian she was a British subject. To a shocked American consular official in China she once explained the situation thus: "You may call me a concubine if you will, but not a British subject."

Her pen-portrait of Virendranath is memorable

"Virendranath was the epitome of the secret Indian revolutionary movement, and perhaps its most brilliant protagonist abroad..... with a mind as sharp and ruthless as a sabre. He was thin and dark, with a mass of black hair turning grey at the temples, and a face that had something fierce about it..... To me he seemed something like thunder, lightning, and rain; and wherever he had sojourned in Europe or England, he had been just about that to the British....."

"He practised what he preached. He never possessed more than one suit of clothing, which I was constantly darning, patching, and pressing..... When he had money, he gave it to any one in need, so that we were forever in debt. Money was merely a means of working for the independence of his country.... Like a storm he existed according to his nature, absorbing, influencing everything he touched.....

"His white-hot passion for liberty seemed never to wane; it communicated itself to every one of his countrymen who knew him. It was in fact the majesty of his life and intellect that bound me to him in our most unhappy moments and long after our marriage had become a formality.

"Our way of life was of his choosing, not mine; our home a small edition of that of a great joint family of India. Any Indian who became ill was brought to our home and nursed by me..... Moslems and Hindus of every caste streamed through it as through a railway station or a hotel..... Viren thrived on company, but I began to wilt and sink under the complexity and poverty of our life....."

Agnes had a nervous breakdown and finally the alliance itself broke down in 1928.

Agnes Smedley recalls meeting him for the last time in Moscow in 1933:—

"He was at last growing old, his body thin and frail, his hair rapidly turning white. The desire to return to India obsessed him, but the British would trust him only if he were dust on a funeral pyre. What happened to him after that I do not know."

This is, indeed, a great mystery. What happened to Virendranath Chattopadhyaya? Is he alive? Is he dead? If dead, how did he die? All lovers of freedom would like to know about the end of this lion-hearted son of India.

*

Along with Virendranath, Agnes Smedley met many other notable Indians. After the Brussels session of the League Against Imperialism, she met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and this is how he impressed her:

"He was a quiet, unspectacular man, totally unlike most Indian leaders. He was so modest and reserved that it was difficult to think of him as a political leader at all; yet he wielded tremendous influence over Indian youth."

*

For Freedom Of China

With three visits to the Soviet Union thrown in, Agnes Smedley passed the years from 1928 to 1943 mostly in China (in coastal cities, in the interior as well as in the 'Red' area) and the bulk of her book is devoted to a faithful and well-written record of her impressions. She arrived in China at a time when the class struggle was beginning to challenge the supremacy of the bourgeoise Kuomintang and her sympathies lay throughout with the down-trodden peasants and workers and persecuted intellectuals and students who were demanding that the National Revolution should bring about a levelling down of the terrible economic inequalities. She went there as a correspondent for a liberal German daily but soon she identified herself with the Leftist elements in China. As such she was suspect as a 'Bolshevik agent' in the eyes both of the British Secret Service and the Chinese police. She was followed, spied upon, put under house-arrest, her life was constantly in danger. She was attacked simultaneously by the British newspapers in Shanghai, Chinese capitalist-owned papers and a Japanese paper once published a completely concocted lurid account of her visit to the Chinese Soviet Congress in Kiangsi at which she was supposed to have "appeared stark naked, on the platform, wearing only a red cap".

Agnes Smedley (centre) photographed with members of the Congress Medical Mission to China.

"Battle Hymn of China" is an exhaustive record of both these phases of recent Chinese history—the class struggle between the Communists and the Kuomintang, and the united National struggle against the Japanese aggression. To her the freedom of China means the freedom of the Chinese people, both from the Imperialists from abroad and the exploiter at home.

She has served China in many different ways—as a writer, interpreter of events in China to the outside world, teacher and Red Cross worker. In 1938 when the Medical Mission sent by the Indian National Congress reached Hankow, she was put in charge of them. She tells a striking story about our doctors:

"They were asked by the British Consul-General to join the International Red Cross Committee (instead of the Chinese Red Cross). The Consul-General explained that in this way they would always be kept supplied with anything they might need and would work in well-equipped hospitals. As an additional inducement he told them that in case of capture by the Japanese they would not—like the Chinese—be killed, for the Committee had reached an agreement to this effect with the Japanese. To these arguments, Dr. Atal, leader of the Indian Medical Mission, replied: "All you say proves that our place is with the Chinese."

She pays the Indian doctors, a deserved tribute: "They were as political in outlook as they were scientific in training, and they came not only to serve the Chinese wounded but to study a kind of warfare which they might one day be forced to use in India. They were not only Indian nationalists, but anti-Fascists.."

It would perhaps strike Agnes Smedley as a strange post-script that the leader of this Mission, Dr. Atal, who risked his life in China to uphold the anti-Fascist cause is today lying ill in a British prison!

For Freedom Of Humanity

What is Agnes Smedley's political complexion? Many who have read her earlier books or heard of her work for the Chinese 'Reds' think that she is a Communist. Many Indian Communists are themselves under that impression. But this is what she herself says on the subject:—

"For years I listened to Communists with sympathy and in later years in China I gave them my active support, but I could never place my mind and life unquestioningly at the disposal of their leaders. I never believed that I myself was specially wise, but I could not become a mere instrument in the hands of men who believed that they held the one and only key to truth.

"Because of this I was often attacked from two sides: believers in capitalism called me a Communist, a Red, or an Anarchist, Communists called me an individualist, an idealist, or a bourgeois democrat..... One American woman Communist long delighted in dubbing me a 'Smedlyite'."

Possibly the American woman Communist was right. But by a lifetime devoted to the cause of universal freedom and social justice, she has shown that Smedleyism does not stand for selfish egoism but for the service of humanity.

In the hearts of Indians, Agnes Smedley will always retain an affectionate corner for she has ever been a friend of Indian freedom—a friend tested by adversity, poverty and imprisonment!

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* "Battle Hymn of China", by Agnes Smedley. Gollancz, London, 7s. 6d.

H. E. COMES TO TOWN!

"His Excellency the Governor will visit your town on . . ." read a "communique" to the District Collector, "and would be pleased to receive a Purse for War Fund He would also be pleased to grant interviews to deserving applicants. Her Excellency may also accompany His Excellency".

The District Collector's hear suddenly stopped beating for a second and then raced. What luck? He was after all to have the glorious honour of welcoming Their Excellencies to his humble district and show them how he had been able to save the Empire from disruption.

He had spent sleepless nights lest Their Excellencies might not find time to visit his district during his term of office. Their Excellencies were busy people: their time was always precious. And now in the midst of the terrific World War when the burden of Saving the World from Evil rested on their slender shoulders, who would blame them if they had to bypass his district? Yet it would have been a personal tragedy: a calamity greater than Dunkirk. The District Collector was not of the "Heaven-Born Service". He had worked himself up from humble beginnings through sheer loyalty. It was one of his greatest ambitions to welcome the Representative of the Mighty Emperor through whose grace and infinite generosity he could rise from a mere clerk to a 'ruler of the District'

Further his personal fortunes also were involved in the visit. He was unfortunately still a Rao Bahadur. For putting down all "Seditious Rebellions" with an iron hand he had acquired it. According to the wretched Indian tradition, he would have to become a Dewan Bahadur first before he could climb up higher whatever be his meritorious services to the Empire! He was already of a retiring age and the acceptance of the 'Inevitability of Gradualness' spelled ruin to all his ambitions, especially in view of the fact that he had set his heart on securing a Knighthood. To succeed he must make a jump and crash into the land of Knights.

It is not as if he had not earned the right to accept Knighthood. He had collected 20 lakhs for the War Fund from that starving district in one month while richer districts were unable to muster 10 lakhs even in two. Their Excellencies' visit must be made so memorable he decided, that they would sit up, take notice of him and immediately wire to the Viceroy and cable to Their Majesties for an emergency bestowal of the Knighthood.

So a month and a half of active preparations for the reception and planning of programme followed. The Collector's office became busier than 10, Downing Street. Conference after conference was held to decide the programme, the size of the invitation card, the type of ink to be used etc., etc.

Ordinance after ordinance flowed from the Collector's office with instructions as to how the inhabitants of the town were to behave on the historic day. Every house was to be whitewashed. Every inhabitant was to wear new clothes. Every family was to prepare sweets and eat them in thankfulness for their escape from the horrors of war under the protection of Their Excellencies. Sugar rations for that day were specially relaxed: Intricate problems like who should open the door of the car for Their Excellencies to get down who should garland His Excellency, who should have the honour of shaking hands with them, gave him many headaches. But being a resourceful man, and accustomed to deal with dangerous situations on the spot, he could improvise and invent new principles of selection. After careful thought and close scrutiny of precedent he hit upon the twin principles of official rank and the payment of War Funds to determine the order of precedence for service and honour respectively.

The Deputy Collector for example was to stand attention and open the door of the car for His Excellency to get down. The Assistant Dy. Collector was to show the way saying at intervals 'This way please, this way!'

Honours like garlanding Their Excellencies and handing them bouquets of flowers on the other hand were decided on the principle of contribution to the War Fund. A merchant prince who had made a profit of several lakhs on army contracts during the four years of war and who, in addition to the many contributions to the War Fund, had given Rs. 10,000 on the occasion of the visit for the purse to be presented to His Excellency, was bestowed the honour of garlanding the Governor.

The programme was arranged with meticulous care: it was so carefully drawn up and co-ordinated a plan that even Hitler would have been proud of the thoroughness with which every detail was thought out and assigned.

Only weather was out of his control and might upset his plans: so he went out of his way to pray every day to God to be a little more careful that day and arrange for perfect weather.

A glorious morning did break out. Their Excellencies beamed on the Collector.

But who ever thought that a filthy driver of the car in which the A.D.C. to His Excellency travelled would muddle up things?

The time that would be taken to run the cars in triumphant procession from the station to the District Collector's Office, a distance of about three miles was also meticulously calculated and 25 minutes were assigned for the purpose. But the driver drove the A.D.C. to His Excellency, breaking all traffic regulations and took him to the office in five minutes. Their Excellencies and the Collector's retinue followed the pilot car helplessly.

Time is the essence of any organisation. When operations are arranged on split second co-ordinations, a difference in timing spells chaos and ruin.

And there was utter chaos at the Collector's office. The Deputy Collector who was to have opened the door of the car and who had practised how to stand 'Attention' and open the door of the car at least 548 times that very morning, was attending to last minute supervision of the reception room. Like an examination-going student he was feverishly dusting the "Welcome to Their Excellencies" and grumbling that all this ought to have been done by some Chaprasis but the tyrant of a District Collector had asked him to do it! His coat hanging on a chair, his sleeves rolled up, his tummy bulging, he looked the personification of untidiness when suddenly he heard the sound of cars and saw them turning into the compound. At the same time came the shouting of the Chaprasi from below. "Saar, they are already here."

"All of you take your seats properly", he shouted to the "Citizens" waiting to welcome Their Excellencies and ran down, coat in hand, with the Assistant Dy. Collector at his heels.

The Deputy Collector had turned forty-five and in addition was an asthma patient. He had not liked this assignment. It wounded his dignity. But the District Collector was a Hitler in miniature and in silent indignation he accepted his fate and tried to put on the coat in hurry. But the sleeves would not roll down and the coat would not get on.

He was still struggling with the coat when the cars came and stopped with a screech.

Automatically his right hand shot out and opened the door of His Excellency's car. His Excellency the Governor got out. Just then the Deputy Collector became aware of the cold stare of the Superintendent of Police. What was wrong? He looked at himself. Oh hell! He was standing awkwardly and had opened the door with his right hand.

All his rehearsals and special training was for standing 'attention" and opening the door with the left hand! But his instinct and habit had triumphed over the recent training: he had opened the door with his right hand.

His mind was in a flutter. His hand shook. He tried to correct his mistake by releasing the door from his right hand and catching it with his left. The left hand was not quick enough and the door flew from his grip.

Her Excellency was just getting out. She had straightened herself and put one foot out when "Bang" came the door.

Her Excellency winced and the District Collector writhed in pain. Dignity prevented the Lady from howling: but her leg refused to bow to rules of etiquette and she had to limp up to the reception room.

By the time they reached the reception room, the Collector was in panic. It was now his turn to introduce the guests. "This is . . this is . . Mr. . ." His mind had suddenly gone blank and he could not remember the name.

"I am Rao Bahadur so & so. ." butted in the merchant prince in broken English: he it was that was being introduced.

"I meet Governor last year, and two times. Always War Fund, War Fund," continued the merchant prince after a little pause oblivious of the frantic gestures of the District Collector. The Collector was gesticulating that His Excellency should be garlanded immediately. As a matter of fact that ought to have come first. But where was the garland? He had told the merchant prince that the garland should cost at least fifty rupees.

The merchant prince himself was in a tight corner. He had forgotten to bring the garland along with him and had sent the servant to bring it over. The servant had not yet returned and it was His Excellency's mistake coming away so early, upsetting all plans.

But he rose to the occasion. "Forgot garland", he explained "but I send garland later."

The District Collector was looking daggers drawn. If looks could have killed, the merchant prince would have dropped down dead instantaneously.

His Excellency smiled at the merchant prince indulgently and moved on. Her Excellency limped behind . . . The Collector tried to recollect the names of others present. But his grey matter refused to function. However he heroically struggled and introduced one by one. Only lucky was he whose name was rightly mentioned. Their Excellencies were interested in the Purse, not these wretched names anyway, and whether a native was called by one name or another it didn't much matter! And Their Excellencies bore the ordeal stoically: after all the burden of protecting the Empire rested on them and they were specially trained to be indulgent to the natives.

Mercifully the introductions came to a close. The merchant prince was cursing every one of his servants under his breath by name: the garland had not yet arrived.

"Fifty rupees I spend garland", he whispered to the Deputy Collector "and the son of a bitch the servant forget and the Governor come early."

His Excellency bowed to the company. The Assistant Deputy Collector who recollected that he had not shown the way previously, cleared his throat and suddenly shouted at the top of his voice, "This way, please, this way!" Not all the traditions and training could prevent Their Excellencies from looking startled at the sudden outburst.

The merchant prince alone was unshaken and once more saved the situation.

He walked up to the Governor and said, "Sorry, garland not come.

"Doesn't matter. Doesn't matter," replied the Governor.

"Yes, does matter, very costly garland . . . But no worry. I send you garland, my servant." The merchant prince assured.

The District Collector was aghast . . . of all the . . . But he had to get down and accompany Their Excellencies to the car.

The merchant prince was whispering in the mother tongue: "Don't I know these Governors. How many Governors have I not received and welcomed and garlanded. So I assure the Governor I send the garland later. What is wrong?"

The Collector tried to think of the obscenest abuse to be hurled at the merchant prince. He would show him what it is to trifle with august personages carrying the burden of a mighty empire and a terrific war on their slender shoulders. But no abuse came to his mind. He could only see the receding knighthood . . . and a bonfire of all his hopes and aspirations!

By S. M. Y. SASTRY

The Merchant Prince walked up to the Governor and said, "Sorry, garland not come".

"Doesn't matter, doesn't matter," replied the Governor.

"Yes, does matter, very costly garland.....But no worry. I send you my garland, my servant."—the M. P. assured.

Cashing A Cheque

(Continued from Page 2)

done by the representatives of the various banks.

"Walks" Department

Accepting Houses, merchant bankers, and London branches of overseas banks and also the Scottish and Irish banks work through their London agents, who are one or more of the clearing banks. When a cheque on one of these institutions is paid into a branch of the clearing bank it is sorted, listed and sent up to Head Office in the usual way.

At Head Office it is passed to a special section known as the "Walks" Department. Representatives of this Department, known as "walk-clerks", take these cheques with them on a walk round the City, present them at the institution on which they are drawn, and receive payment in the form of cheques or "bankers' payment tickets" drawn by these institutions on the London Clearing Bank acting as their agent. These cheques or tickets are passed through the clearing in the usual way.

If the cheque is drawn on a British clearing bank paid into, say, the London office of an overseas bank, then it is passed to the overseas bank's London agent who presents it through the clearing in the usual way.

The important point is that all banks who do not belong to the Clearing House employ clearing banks as their agents. This enables them to use the clearing system.

There are eleven Provincial Clearing Houses in England, situated at the more important industrial and commercial towns. Between them cheques to the value of £1,480,000,000 were cleared during 1942. In comparison, £48,656,000,000 worth of cheques were cleared by the London Clearing House in the same year.

Membership

Membership of a Provincial Clearing House is confined to those branches in the town itself, or within easy reach of it. Cheques only pass through a Provincial Clearing House when both paying and collecting banks are members. Otherwise they go through the Country Clearing section of the London Clearing House.

The above description relates to the pre-war position. On the outbreak of war the greater part of the work of the London Clearing House was removed from London to the Midlands. The banks simultaneously transferred the necessary staff. The three sections, Town, Metropolitan and Country, were merged into one. Only the clearing of Town cheques paid into Town branches and also of cheques handled by the "Walks Department" now remains in London.

An interesting feature of the wartime clearing system is that every cheque, before it leaves the Clearnig House, is photographed on micro-film. The film, of which 20,000 feet are used daily, is then stored in a safe place so that in case of need, enlarged copies of any missing cheques can be made and these copies are dealt with as the cheques themselves would have been had they not been lost or destroyed.

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HITLER'S PRESENT MOOD

The situation inside Germany is still obscure but it can now be assumed, as interpreted from the meagre reports reaching Sweden, that Himmler, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Home front, has the situation in hand, cables the Stockholm correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Those Generals and German officers who escaped the purge are now split up and unable to take any immediate revolutionary action against the Nazi leaders, he adds.

The effect on morale inside Germany has been worse than Stalingrad, according to a German refugee

A word picture of the Fuehrer today, as described by a German officer, was given me by a Swedish traveller who has just arrived in Stockholm from Berlin.

Hitler never appears unless surrounded by his intimates who are bona fide Nazis, authorised as such by Himmler, he said.

"Only men like Ribbentrop, Goering, Mussolini, Jodl, Bodenschantz, Schumundt and other leading Nazi chiefs,'" he added, "are allowed in the same room, unless it is some official function when picked Himmler S.S. troops guard the Fuehrer.

"For some months Himmler has used doubles of Hitler at official functions. Berger, already announced as killed by the bomb explosion, was the one most used, especially at functions where Hitler was not scheduled to speak.

Very few persons in Germany today are able to tell the difference between the double and the real Hitler. Only high-up Nazi bosses like Ribbentrop, Goering and Jodl know when they are in the company of the double.

"For awards of decorations to officers and men in the fighting services, Berger has invariably fulfilled the role, murmuring a few words of congratulation.

"For public functions Himmler relies on strong cordons of guards and switches off the time scheduled for appearance to protect Hitler.

"Hitler to-day has become extremely difficult for his intimates to deal with. His temper is uncontrollable. He brooks no suggestions, let alone contradictions.

"Even his staff cannot always control him. He believes himself infallible, almost omnipotent. This feeling is growing stronger.

"Hitler refuses to recognise defeat and believes he can still find a way to turn the present situation into a German victory.

"He has two intimates to-day: Himler, the trusted protector, and Ley, the trusted clown."

NAZIS LOOT WORLD'S ART

When Bayeux was liberated by the Allied forces in Normandy they found that the Nazis had already taken its famous 11th-century tapestry depicting the Norman conquest of England.

According to members of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments, it was removed in 1940 by order of Heinrich Himmler. At the time it was officially pronounced a "German royal saga" expressing Teutonic characteristics.

Fresh evidence received by officials of the American art committee indicates that recently the Nazis plundered the hiding place of Belgian art in France. Georges Philippart, former curator of Brussels Museum who helped to transfer the Belgian art treasures to the Chateau of Pau in south-west France, is now in the United States and working with the committee. He has information that all the treasures hidden at Pau have been removed, including Belgium's most important primitive paintings and Breughel's well-known "The Fall of Icarus." The famous Ghent alter-piece was sent from Pau to Berlin as a gift from the Vichy Minister of Fine Arts to Herman Goering.

(As the Allies advance into Europe closer to the German homeland, more details of the extent of the Nazis' artlooting become apparent. The value of cultural monuments already known to have been stolen by them exceeds Rs. 5 crores).

No Bells, Only Rope!

Many of the works of James Ensor, contemporary Belgian master whose work was viewed recently at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City have been destroyed. Among the losses is his "Christ's Entrance into Belgium." Hundreds of the cathedral bells of Belgium have been taken to be melted down for ammunition, including those of St. Catherine's in Brussels, St. Benedictine's in Liege, the three-and-a-half-ton bell of St. Marie's in Schaerbeek and the bells of 15th-century St. Michael's in Ghent. The townfolks of Limburg inscribed on the 42 bells of Lommel before giving them up. "But in our belfry tower there remains the ropes to hang you."

According to Sumner Crosby, professor of the history of art at Yale University and executive secretary of the American art preservation committee, the most thorough looting was reserved for The Netherlands and Belgium. Reports received by him from refugee scholars and from underground sources indicate a clear-cut patten of systematic plunder. The Rijcks Museum in Amsterdam, ranking after the Paris Louvre in world importance, has been ransacked. In it were the most famous examples of the work of Rembrandt, Vermeer and Rubens. Dutch curators tried to hide their treasures in makshift cement boxes in the dunes but the German onslaught was so sudden that their work was not completed, and everything that had been removed was later taken by the invader.

Greatest Art Steal

It is now known that the Mona Lisa, the Venus de Milo and 4,000 other treasures in the Louvre were crated during the Munich Conference and removed to Montauban in the south. A French scholar who helped in this work reports that the collection was untouched at the time of complete occupation of France by the German Army in 1942.

The Nazis entered France with detailed lists of private French art—a cultural inventory amassed over the years by German art experts who systematically cultivated their fellow dealers in France. A year ago Francis H. Taylor director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, placed a value of the equivalent of slightly under Rs. 5 crores, on Nazi art loot. That figure is far outdistanced now, he said recently, adding:

"The Nazis have made the greatest art steal in history."—U.S.O.W.I.

MAYA

This and the illustration in colours on the front page are copies of reproductions on silk of two famous frescoes in Ajanta.

They are the work of the 19-year old artist M. A. Siddiki. He had the good fortune of being brought up in the Ajanta Caves, as it were, his father (now retired) being their Superintendent. Young Siddiki is entirely a self-taught artist and it is nothing short of amazing that he should have been able to reproduce the frescoes so faithfully. Copying the immortal artistic creations at Ajanta is an ordeal owing to the complete darkness that prevails in the caves. It is difficult to catch the meticulous detail and infinite grace of the original under artificial light. Some of the panels, moreover, are in a damaged condition.

Mr. Siddiki recently held an exhibition of his paintings (on canvas and silk) in Bombay, which was spoken of highly as much by the critics as by laymen.

SPOTLIGHT ON ROME

Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Military Government Commissioner for the Rome region, in an article to the New York "Times", said that the two great problems of his administration are food and what to do about the Fascists.

"Everywhere we go, in a large city or small country village, the cry is always the same—'pane, pasta' (bread, spaghetti) and 'throw out the Fascists.'"

"We landed in the middle of a harvest. It was therefore no time to organise a grain collection system of our own. The Fascists' collection system broke down before we came, of its own weight. The farmers weren't turning in their grain because they could sell it on the black market for two or three thousand lira per 230 pounds instead of 60 lira, the official price. Besides, there was the Allied propaganda imploring the farmers not to turn over their grain to the Fascists. They followed instructions and didn't.

The Task

"Our task was to reorganise the system of collection and distribution and show all the Italians their obligations now in preparing to rule themselves. Law is the basis of all democratic government, but 20 years of sabotage and cynicism concerning their government is not easy to unlearn.

"AMG attempts to teach them this, as well as to enforce the lesson. We must enforce our proclamations and decrees by the use of the Italian police. A strong head of police has to be chosen, a man with integrity, honesty, democratic principles and no tinge of Fascism. The morale of the police has to be rebuilt. Corruption within their own ranks has to be stamped out—a difficult task when policemen are underpaid and have hungry families to feed. We cannot embark on a wholesale lark of salary increases because of the need to prevent inflation. Though we are raising the salary of policemen earning four dollars monthly (Rs. 13/5/-) by 100 per cent it still leaves problems.

"In co-operation with the army, AMG sets the prices of essential foods, commodities and articles in

Everywhere, people clamour for bread and spaghetti, and vengeance upon their Fascist former leaders.

shops frequented by soldiers. Citizen squads are working against the black market, selected by local mayors and councilmen. In areas of long liberation, where the forces of life have been allowed to weave themselves into positions of normality, the food situation is now good. Potatoes harvested as a result of seed brought from England are beyond all expectations. Everywhere fruits and vegetables are coming in the markets. This is essential.

Responsibility To Italians

"Grant enough bread or paste to these bread-loving people and the black market will perish. That is our programme—through realising the maximum yield from the Italian harvest and by importing enough more to grant an adequate bread ration, the cardinal principle of administration in the regions I have headed—Sicily, Naples and Rome—is being solved.

"We have been turning over responsibility to anti-Fascist Italians as soon as possible. The chief Fascists, of course, went to jail immediately. Meanwhile, you get to know the community and its people; gradually, the right people are brought in public offices. This commission will proceed with a sense of justice but under no circumstances will it show pity to real Fascists and Nazi collaborators."

Stretching A Point Too Far

American women have won a peculiar victory on the political front. O. A. Cole, a war plant worker, is a candidate for Congress from the Fort Worth, Texas, district. He sought an injunction to restrain his wife from running against him in the race for nomination.

Cole contended that his wife had violated her marriage oath to obey him by entering the contest over his objections. District Court Judge Walter Morris disagreed. Ruled Judge Morris: "No man can sue his wife to make her obey him—or keep her from running against him for political office."

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